HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XV NO. 61— BOMBAY SATURDAY MARCH 12 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

A GLORIOUS EPIC OF THE AMERICAN WAR OF LIBERATION AND FREEDOM FOR EVERYBODY!

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK.

"BARBARA FRIETCHIE"

8 parts—the Great Love Story of a Union General's love for his rebel fiancee!

Scenes of thrilling incidents during the Civil War in America in 1861—the costumes and settings of that time when the whole nation had resolved that in the land of the free ev rybody shall breathe the air of freedom—

THE BELOVED LOVERS IN DEADLY OPPOSITE ENEMY'S CAMPS!

Featuring the Sweet Darling **FLORENCE VIDOR** Supported by an all-Star Cast.

A Girl's Heroic attempts to save her enemy lovers from the vengeance of the rebel troops—the attack on cities and their capture—

A PICTURE THAT DEPICTS EVERYTHING THAT IS GOOD AND NOBLE IN A FIGHT FOR FREEDOM!

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT :— 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

J. M. BARRIE'S IMMORTAL MASTERPIECE NOW ON THE SCREEN!

"PETER PAN"

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK.

10 parts—All complete in one show.

THE POPULAR JUVENILE STORY produced by Paramount in a gorgeously lavish scale regardless of cost A

MODERN FAIRY STORY

in which the characters are every-day people who are mixed up with delightful fairies they believed in in their youth.

"PETER PAN"

Not a child in Bombay should miss this picture and mother and daddy should come along. Mothers, especially will love this picture because of the clean picture of Mother-love which it gives.

COME—ALL YOU KIDDIES—COCK-A-DOODLE DOO—FLY AWAY WITH PETER PAN IN HIS FLYING STEAMER—FLY WITH HIM TO THE NEVER NEVER LAND:

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT :— 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
10 Mar.	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,902
23 ,,	CHINA§ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,649
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWAx ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585

†Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

§ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £126

To Marseilles and back £100

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
24th Mar	MANDALA ...	8,246
14th April	MAROHA ..	8,258
12th May	DUMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
15th Mar.	DELTA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
20th ,,	KIDDERPORE	For China & Japan
21st ,,	TASMANIA-MARU, ..	For Japan.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
14th Mar.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
16th ,,	WARINA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
18th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
18th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi

* Cargo Steamer does not carry passenger.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly

ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities

TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.

Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.

Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,080.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net

Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 330.

If Death occur in	Sum payable including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poo Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: "Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
A R116

WANTED—5 CLERKS for Forest Department, Stationmasters, Numbertakers, Goods Clerks for Railways. Apply with two annas stamp to Box No. 1935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R115

WANTED—MANAGERS at Hyderabad (Deccan), Indore, Nagpur, Delhi to manage branches of Publishing Company. Also wanted Capitalist for starting up-to-date press at Hyderabad (Deccan) for terms Apply to Box No. 1934 advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R113

WANTED CANVASSERS—Earn more than one hundred in spare time Stamps for particulars Apply Box No. 1935 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R112

WANTED—A MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE of Sub-Assistant Surgeon qualification for a Manufacturing medical concern. Suitable remuneration for a capable man. Apply personally Mr. MEHTA, C/o Typewriter Co., York Building, Hornby Road.
A R117

WANTED—Young INDIAN MARINE ENGINEERS with second Engineer's B. O. T. Certificate and at least 2 years sea experience as second Engineer. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age to Box No. 1930, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28255

REQUIRED—A good sound MECHANICAL ENGINEER, one accustomed to Boilers, steam pumps and crude oil engines. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28249

WANTED—THREE NUMBERTAKERS, Two TRAINCLERKS, four PARCELCLERK, for Railway and 7 CLERKS for other Departments. Apply with two annas stamp to MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, DELHI.
A R114

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LARGE STRUCTURAL FIRM in Bombay requires STRUCTURAL MISTRIES Applicants must be able to read drawings and have had previous shop experience in manufacture of structural work such as Sheds, Buildings, and Bridges. Apply to Box No. 1226 "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28048

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for the Lansdowne Hospital, Bhopal. Experienced and qualified as M. D. Edin: or Lond: Pay Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per mensem according to qualifications including free furnished house and the free use of a conveyance. Applicants are to state fully about their qualifications, experience, age and nationality, addressed to The PRIVATE SECRETARY, Nawab Begam, Bhopal.
A 28242

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET:—1st Floor and 3rd Floor of Mahomed Building, opp. Excelsior Theatre, Bastion Road, Fort. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Mussjid, Telephone No. 22532.
C R82

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA.—Lies within easy reach of Bombay and Poona; is first of its kind to completely cure 20 per cent. cases more than in the preceding year; is at once a treat to the eye and comfort, relief and hope to those that suffer. For particulars, admission forms, etc., please write to the Hon. Secretary, Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Karla, Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow, Bombay, No. 4.
28139

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At PARBATTI VILLAS near Poona, a very fine HOUSE in every respect resembling a bungalow with a Courtyard and stables complete. For full and further particulars, Apply to Shukraj Hazarimull & Co., Shroff's and Bankers, 119, Sholapur Bazaar, Camp, Poona.
N R103

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
J. A.

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP.—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WORLD RENOWNED GERMAN SILVER NUT CRACKER (Sarauta Adkite, Sudi) best in Materials, Blade, and Polish. Used by Rajas, Maharajas, Sethias and Officers. Price Rs. 5 each, free of delivery charges. Order now to CHHABAR CO., B. JAMNAGAR.
T R117

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST or MISLAID—Pucca receipts No. 4064/1852 and 4065/1852, Dated 28th February, 1927, first of One hundred and second of nine shares respectively of The Century Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd. standing in the name of Mr. Amratlal Ratanchand, LOST or MISLAID. We have applied to the Company for duplicate receipts, and the public are warned against dealing with the said receipts. Amratlal Ratanchand, Sharebazar, Fort, Bombay.
PB R111

BOARDING & LODGING.

EURASIAN gent wants board, lodging, respectable family near P. O. Church, etc. Wanted also rooms for living and office by couple. Write terms A. DE CRUEZZ, C/o G. P. O. Restante.
A R119

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3673

TO TAKE SCIENTIFIC training in Touch Typewriting, join CROWN TYPEWRITING Co., Cawasji Patel Street, Opp. Hongkong Bank. Moderate fee.
M R98

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

FINANCIAL.

ADVERTISER HAS RUPEES 15,000 AVAILABLE for investment in profitable Business willing to work. Apply Box No. 1929 Adv., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R R92

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

UNIQUE TYPEWRITER BARGAIN DISCOUNT of 33 1/3 per cent on our usual prices of new and used portables and high grade rebuilts and slightly used typewriters of all makes and all prices. Call or write for list to-day. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, The Typewriter Economy Emporium, 319 Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "INDO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 11th of March from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha
Bombay, 12th March, 1927.
N 28277

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE Auction of the right of occupying stalls for sale of Vegetables, Fruit, Spices, Provisions, etc., (except fish, meat and eggs), in the newly constructed Gilder Tank Market at Grant Road, will be held on 17th March, 1927, at 8 a.m. (B. T.) on the spot.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets.

A. C. Markets Office March 1927.
28267

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

REVISION OF
TARIFF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association have decided to effect wide revisions in their Tariff Rules and Regulations all of which definitely will come into operation on the 31st March, 1927. Under the new Tariffs all rates are strictly net and "subject to no rebate or discount whatsoever" other than allowances for approved Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

Members of the Association are authorised to grant temporary cover for a period in no case exceeding 30 days but no policy or renewal receipt will be issued without pre-payment of the full premium.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Secretaries.
28247

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNERS OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SEIYO MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

SEALED TENDERS to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR LIGHTERAGE OF AMERICAN COTTON" are invited and will be received by the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks, at his Office at Ballard Road up to 1-0 p.m. (Standard Time) on THURSDAY, the 7th April, 1927, from Lighterage contractors for the work of receiving into their barges American cotton from importing vessels lying either in the Stream or in the Docks and transporting the same to the Fumigation Wharf or Bunder as notified by Government from time to time and landing the cotton thereat after fumigation.

2. For the information of tenderers it may be stated that the imports of American cotton from November 1925 to November, 1926, amounted to about 43,000 bales and during the past four months to about 70,000 bales; but these figures should not be taken as any guarantee of the volume of imports in the future.

3. Forms of tender may be obtained at Rs. 2/per copy at the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks' Office, and no tender will be considered which is not made on the prescribed form and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500/ in cash as earnest money.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement with the Trustees in the form annexed to the tender form for a period of three years subject to the reservations provided in the agreement.

C. N. RICH,
Manager.
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12th March, 1927.
N 28278

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ... Plaintiff.

V/s.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Partition Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

To be sold at the site of Lot No. III at Kalyan on SATURDAY, 12th March, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Kalyan, Village Taluka Kalyan, District Thana, bearing Survey No. 202 admeasuring 1 acre and 6 Gunthas and 1/4 of another Guntha or thereabouts and bounded, on the North by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the South by the land bearing Survey No. 207 occupied by Sorabji Jijibhoy on the West by the land bearing Survey No. 201 occupied by Govind Vasudeo and on the West by a Public Passage leading to Tees (goan).

LOT NO. II.

To be sold at the site of Lot No. III at Kalyan on SATURDAY, 12th March, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

ALL those several pieces or parcel of land situate in the Inam Village of Tis (Goan).

Turf Ambarnath Taluka Kalyan Thana District and described as under:

Survey No.	Pot Share No.	Area Acres	Gunthas
7	24	0	7
9	5	0	15
9	6	0	6
28	3	2	22
29	12	0	12
29	17	1	1
30	3	1	14
30	24	0	30
31	16	1	21
33	1	1	7
42	3	0	11
42	8	0	20¾
43	4	0	20
45	16	0	9¾

LOT NO. III.

To be sold at the premises at Kalyan on Saturday 12th, March, 1927 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

All those pieces or parcels of field, garden land or ground land or ground with messuages standing thereon, situate at Kalyan in the District of Thana, being part of Survey Nos. 153 and 156 and also bearing Survey No. 154, containing by admeasurement about 12 acres 7 Gunthas and one fourth of another Guntha be the same little more or less.

LOT NO. IV.

To be sold at the premises at Bandra on Sunday 13th March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. S.T.)

All those fields, situate, lying and being at Hill Road, Bandra Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement about 30½ gunthas bearing Survey No. 321 Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12 and 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff above named at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28205

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates for shares No. 7194, 9424, 9425, 13757 and 13758 of the Tapti Valley Railway Co. Ltd., and Certificates for shares No. 1503, 3037, 3048 and 3132 of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway Co. Ltd., standing in the joint names of Dwarkadas Dharamsi (deceased) and Vishwanath Prabhuram Vaidya have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way.

They are required to give information about the same to the undersigned.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for Vishwanath Prabhuram Vaidya.
107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay 10th March 1927.
28275

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 289 of 1927.

(1) RAMCHANDRA CHIMNAJI and (2) DADA UMAJI PATIL, both of Bombay, Maratha Hindus Contractors, the first Plaintiff residing at Lalbag and the 2nd Plaintiff residing at Frere Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiffs.

Vs.

MIRZA GULAM RASUL, of Bombay Mahomedan Contractor, lately residing at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, but whose present whereabouts are unknown .... Defendant.

To,

MIRZA GULAM RASUL
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 7,216-13-4 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from 3rd February, 1927, till judgment and the costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and for further relief. You are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Bombay on the 30th day of March 1927 at 11 a.m. (S.T.) when you are required to produce all your witnesses. In default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence

Dated this 11th day of March, 1927.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER AND SANJIT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28274

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 453 of 1927.

BABULAL BHAGWANDAS ... Plaintiff.

vs.

Dr. PRANSHANKAR SUNDERJI DAVE ..... Defendant.

THE Plaintiff prays that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,328-13-7 with interest thereon at 5 per cent per annum from 18th February, 1927, till payment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 23rd day of March 1927.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 28th day of February 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 28th day of February, 1927.

Messrs. D. N. REGE & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
28272

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungon St. KARACHI.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

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AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES OF HANDKERCHIEFS.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and at the risk of the following party Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 14th March 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Karsondas Gordhandas of Mulji Jetha Market:—

4 R P 664—1 Case containing 219 dozen alizerine red, pink and white handkerchiefs 34'' by 30''

4 R P 1089—1 Case containing 597 dozen red, pink and white handkerchiefs splits 18'' by 7.1/2''.

N.B.:—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SANDHURST ROAD (DHARAMSEY STREET, BHINDI BAZAR. OPP. BORAHS JAMATKHANA).

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Nazarally Khanbhoy Nalwalla and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of July 1923 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. Crawfrod and Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 15th day of March 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuage tenements standing thereon situate and being Plot No. 26 of the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 575 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 4606 and 4605 and Cadastral Survey No. 3599 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by the land of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, on the South by the land of the said Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay laid out as a service passage, on the West by public passage and on the North by Dharamsi Street and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6845 to 6847, 8004 and 8005 Street Nos. 4, 5, 33 to 39, 3 to 5 to 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 to 17 to 19 and 21 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 1 P.M.
AUCTION SALE OF 502 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

By order of Messrs. Suzuki and Co. Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam the defaulting purchasers Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 12th March, 1927, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) near Khand Bazar Association, Khand Bazar:—

502 Bags Java White Sugar of February Shipment ex S.S. "HATIPARA."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 7530 BAGS SUGAR WHITE JAVA.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 12th March, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Haji Sakoor Gani at their office at Khand Bazar 7530 bags Sugar White Java Marked Superior Made-in-Java R. K. Bedi Bunder ex S.S. "Nurmahal" as per particulars stated below and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors:—

Messrs. Chhaganlal Bhagwanji and Co.:—1004 Bags Sugar, White Java.

Messrs. Chatrabhuj Maneekchand:—2008 Bags Sugar, White, Java.

Messrs. Gordhandas Bhimji:—1004 Bags Sugar, White, Java.

Messrs. Keshavji Manekchand.—502 Bags Sugar, White, Java.

Messrs. Pithaji Malaji:—2008 Bags Sugar, White, Java.

Messrs. Mohanlal Vallamji and Co.:—1004 Bags Sugar, White Java.

The above goods are on view at Beedi-Bunder.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF 25364 BAGS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

On TUESDAY, the 15th day of March 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. at their Office in Kazi Syed Street, Khand Bazar, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam the undermentioned 25364 Bags White Java Sugar arrived per S.S. "Hatipara."

S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—2008 Bags.
S W &CO. Bombay, made in Java:—502 Bags.
S W & CO. Bombay, made in Java:—2008 Bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—2008 Bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—2008 Bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—2008 Bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—2510 Bags.
S W & CO. Bombay, made in Java:—502 bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—1004 Bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—1255 Bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—1506 Bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—502 Bags.
S H A W:—4027 Bags.
S Z K:—251 Bags.
S Z K:—251 Bags.
C J:—502 Bags.
M A WHITE M B K 441:—251 Bags.
S Z K:—251 Bags.
W R WHITE M B K 392:—502 Bags.
S W & CO.:—251 Bags.
S W & CO:—502 Bags.
S Z K:—504 Bags.
S W & CO.:—251 Bags.

The above goods are lying at Alexandra Docks No. 7 where the same can be inspected by the purchasers.

Terms:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be paid by the purchasers at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc

By order of the bank concerned and on account of the underwriters:—

3 cases Tumbler Switches.
5 cwts. Black Glazed Backing Papers.
2 Solid tyres (36 x 5).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned:—

1 Rubber tyred landanlette.
1 "Coventry Eagle" Motor Cycle 3½ H. P.
1 "Royal Enfield" Cycle.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY the 13th March at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Property of A. H. S. Aston. Esqr., formerly the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and others. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Cumbala Hill above Messrs. Kemp & Co., (where the kits had been brought for sale) very valuable and special design household furniture, rich glass crockery, and plated ware, made to order telescopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dinner wagons, silver show cases, drawing room consisting of beautifully made to order leather lined Chesterfield, and Jacobine suites, also rich tapestry lined artistic design drawing room suite by Devji Canji, one blackwood ornament stand, plate glass, bevelled edged show case, roll top writing table and double bedspread made by Devji Canji, rich carpets and ornaments, wall and table clocks, one piano by "Challen" in good condition single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, beautifully Indian carved furniture, pier tables, hat stands, meat safes, reclining sofa, one "Ariel" motor, cycle combination in very good order, one light 6 cylinder Studbaker car, &c., &c. The above on view.

N.B.—Property of Mr. J. Fraser will be sold off on the sale day with above furniture.

One full size slate billiard table with all accessories.

BENNETT AND CO.

BANKING.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Ambalia Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA.
Manager

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received and for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to
Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madra

READ

WHAT THE COW BOYS WRITE!

We the American Cow boys of the Wembly Round the World Rodeo arrived in Madras after lying off for a few weeks. The result was we were mighty stiff and sore after starting in to ride again but Little's Oriental Balm soon put this right. It shure touches the spot for strains. We are now keeping this stuff for use. Sav. The Island is a fine stretch of ground but we hit Madras in the monsoon. We found it mighty wet and damp but we were none of us killed by colds because your Kila Kold killed the colds. Guess it's mighty fine stuff! Thanks many.

Chief M. J. Thunderfoot
Emanuel Marquez
Pat Mazzigin
Tommy Pedro
Ewall Peterson.
Jno. Gannon
Audrey J. Clothier.
Jimmie Tripp.
Henry Boggs

GENTLEMAN,
HAVE PATIENCE!
A Flirting Wife
Has REALLY and SURELY STARTED for
BOMBAY.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 [as.
3 cakes Re. 1
12 cakes Rs. 3

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

For terms apply to:—
BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

(PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay, March 11

Ports.	Steamers &/or Shipment	Seeds of 12 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 of 16 Cwts. cwts. & messurt
Hull	March	19/-	20/-	21/- 22/-
	Apr	15/6	16/6	17/6 18/6
	May/June,	15/-	16/-	17/- 18/-
London				
	March	17/-	18/-	19/- 20/-
	Apr	16/-	17/-	18/- 19/-
	May/June	15/6	16/6	17/6 18/6
Liverpool				
	March	19/-	20/-	21/- 22/-
	Apr/	15/6	16/6	17/6 18/6
	May/June	15/-	16/-	17/- 18/-
Antwerp				
	March	19/-	20/-	21/- 22/-
	April	15/6	16/6	17/6 18/6
Bremen	May/June	15/-	16/-	17/- 18/-
Rotterdam				
	March	20/-	21/-	22/- 23/-
	April	15/6	16/6	17/6 18/6
	May/June	15/-	16/-	17/- 18/-
Havre				
	March	23/6	24/6	25/6 26/6
	April	17/-	18/-	19/- 20/-
Dunkirk				
	March	19/-	20/-	21/- 22/-
	April	15/6	16/6	17/6 18/6
	May/June	15/-	16/-	17/- 18/-
Barcelona				
	March	26/-	27/-	28/- 29/-
	Apr/May	22/-6	23/-6	24/-6 25/6
	May Juny	18/-	19/-	20/- 21/-
Genova				
	March	17/-	18/-	19/- 20/-
	Apr/May	16/-	17/-	18/- 19/-
Trieste	March	17/6	17/6	19/6 20/6
Venice	Apr/May	16/6	16/6	18/6 19/6
New York				
	March	..	..	.. 36/-

Remarks.

During the week under report, business was done or March at various rates in small lots about 16 to 18 light seeds and 19 to 23 cotton.

For April business was done at 15|6 and 18|6 for p.p. and for May small lot was done at 15 and 18, Ellerman Line Ports. Tonnage for Charter is not easily available and hence the market remains steady. It remains to be seen what effect this market have consequence of the Exchange decision.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Mar. 11

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 11 6
Century	,,	0 11 0
Jacob	,,	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight)		34/40 In:
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 3
Fazal (Mahal)		0 15 3
Phoenix	,,	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala	,,	0 15 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 0
Kaisamardan	,,	0 15 6
DaudSahib	,,	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)		No. 5202/5303
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 6
David Mill.	,,	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay		0 15 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender		34-42 In:—
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 6
Apollo Pyala)	,,	0 14 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 3
Globe	,,	0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 0
Pakhi	,,	0 14 6
Maher	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	2 15 0
1336 Tata	,,	0 15 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	,,	3 13 0
Century	,,	4 4 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	10 6 0
2020 Jacob	,,	0 0 0
5800 Kuria	,,	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 0 0
GABRUN No. 5154		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	7 8 0
Hindustan		7 10 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 8 0
SALITA:—		0 14 9
Century	,,	
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 3 6
Apollo David	,,	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix		1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	,,	0 14 0
Mahel		0 14 ,,

AMUSEMENTS

LAST WEEK !! LAST WEEK !!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

POSITIVELY.
LAST WEEK.
TO-DAY AT 6 AND 9-30 P.M.
TO-MORROW AT 6 P.M. ONLY.

20 MIDGETS 20
CHEFALO PALMERO

COMMENCING MONDAY.
2 Big Shows Daily 2
MATINEE 6 P.M., NIGHT 9-30.
BRING THE CHILDREN.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-DAY.
LAST WEEK!! LAST WEEK!!!
Booking at Rose and Co. upto 1 p.m.
From 3-30 p.m. at Theatre.
Booking at Theatre on Sunday from 10-30 a.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Robert Hichen's famous play
THE VOICE FROM THE MINARET
featuring
NORMA TALMADGE
What is a vow to God or man when two are swayed in the deserts spell.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW.
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The most beloved play of a generation.
PEG O' MY HEART
featuring
LAURETTE TAILOR
A photoplay of joy and youth and love.

EDWARD THEATRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW.
3, 4-30, 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Most Lovable Cowboy in the most human role of his career.
HARRY CAREY
IN
TIGER THOMPSON
A Red-blooded Story of a real he-man.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
Gleaming Pageantry and Colorful action of the Enchanted Romance set in the Shadow of the Sphinx.
'THE SHEPHERD KING'
A drama of Woman's wiles in a Battle for a Kingdom.

WATCH YOUR SURROUNDINGS ! !

Be always active
And you will find
The difference between
An ordinary Criminal
and
CULTURED CRIMINAL
Still if you want a guide !
If you want a judging standard !!
BE PREPARED TO SEE
Savrashtra Films Ltd.'s
NEW PICTURE
CULTURED CRIMINAL
Which will Commence
on 19th
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
EXCELSIOR FILM COMPANY'S
GREATEST LOVE PHOTO-PLAY
"THE LOVERS"
Featuring—Miss BLANCHE VERNE
together with
THE INDIAN DANCE TOPICAL
Produced by PIONEER FILM COMPANY.
It is a heart-touching love story from the History of Kathiawar.
DON'T MISS
This tragical plot of Khambhat beautifully photographed and excellently directed by the known artists of Bombay.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS—At 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS—On Sat. Sun. & Bk. Holidays at 3-30 P.M.

PRECIOUS CINEMA—(Lamington Road)—Now under the sole management of Mr. RUSTOMSHA DORABJI, the Proprietor of the West End and Wellington Cinemas,
TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK.
The delightfully interesting story of two brothers in love with the same Girl !
"SECOND FIDDLE"
6 Parts—featuring the lovely
MARY ASTOR
The Programme includes a two-reel
BUSTER KEATON
BUSTER KEATON
Comedy: "One Week."—the hilarious attempts to build a house on the block patent system.
TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
PRECIOUS CINEMA, Lamington Road.

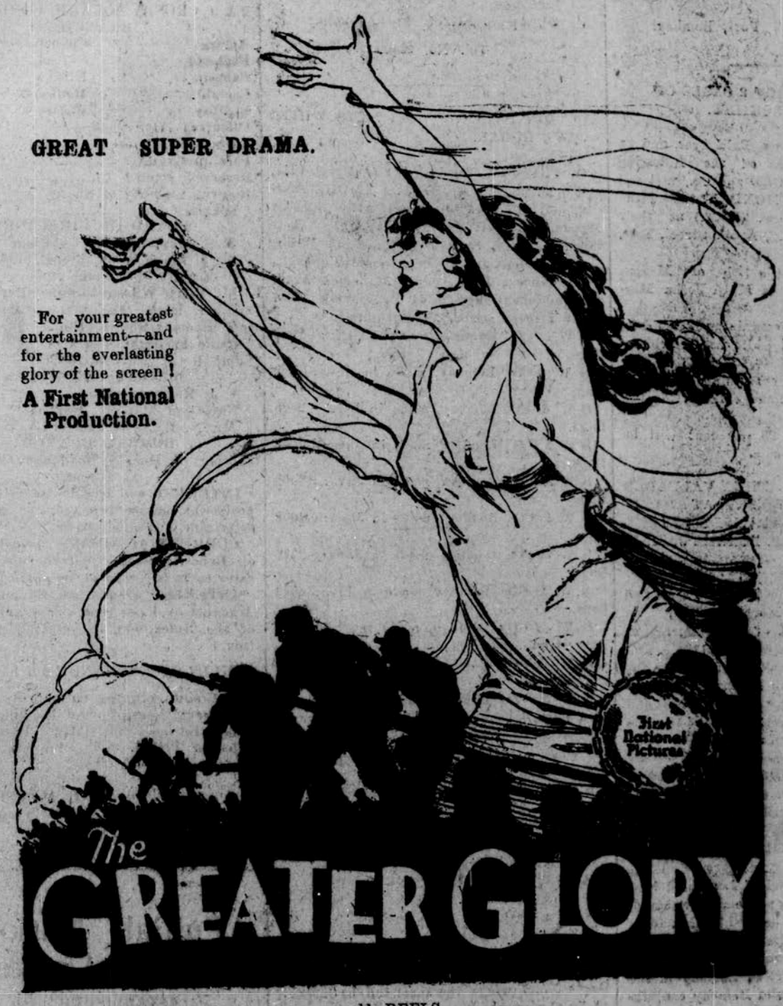
VENUS CINEMA.—Opposite Byculla Goods Yard. Glad tidings for the residents and families of Byculla, Parel, Dadar, Mazagaon.
By Special Request for one week only—
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
The Thief of Baghdad
12 Parts Super-Picture—all in one Show !
The Greatest Photo-play ever made—Scenes of splendour of Baghdad—the
FLYING MAGIC CARPET and other thrilling incidents
Please note the timings of the Shows:
TO-NIGHT: 2-45, 5-15, 8, and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
VENUS CINEMA—Byculla—Opposite the Goods Yard.

AT THE
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.
New play
रणदुंदुभि
ON
SATURDAY the 12th March at 8-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AND ON
SUNDAY the 13th March at 3 P.M. (S.T.)
BY
BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI
Manager—B. L. PETHE

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 DAILY
Saturday and Sunday extra at 3-30.
TO-NIGHT ! - - - THIS WEEK !
Episodes 1, 2, 3 & 4. 8 Parts
"OFFICER 444".
Starring
BEN WILSON and NEVA GERBER
Can a Machine prove a man's innocence or guilt ? Psychologists say that it can.
SEE—
"OFFICER 444"
ALSO
HAROLD LLOYD in
"KICKED OUT"

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT SUPER DRAMA.



For your greatest entertainment—and for the everlasting glory of the screen !
A First National Production.

11 REELS
Written for the screen by June Mathis from Edith O'Shaughnessy's novel, "Viennese Medley."
WITH
CONWAY TEARLE *and* ANNA Q. NILSSON
AND A CAST INCLUDING
May Allison, Ian Keith, Jean Hersholt and Lucy Beaumont.
A JUNE MATHIS PRODUCTION DIRECTED BY CURT REHFELD
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE - - TIME: 6-15 and 10 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY and TOMORROW at 4 P.M.
SPECIAL MATINEE March 18th at 4 P.M.
DON'T MISS THIS SUPER DRAMA. BOOK YOUR SEAT NOW!
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

VRITUE AT LAST **WINS**
VICE -- Always -- FAILS
See it in a sensational social everyday life story of
United Pictures Syndicate's
New Picture
GLORY OF VIRTUE
A friend or a fiend ! !
A faithful Mali-Gardner
A lively story from end to end.
Saturday, Sunday, Holiday Extra Show at 3-30 P.M.
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P.M.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

Good Health means Happiness

and no price can be too great to pay for a sound and healthy constitution.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN **COD LIVER OIL**
has been recommended for over 70 years by the leading Medical Authorities for Coughs, Colds, Diseases of the Throat and Chest,
DEBILITY AND ALL WASTING DISEASES.
This absolutely pure *natural* oil is invaluable for preventing Rickets and similar ailments in children, being rich in VITAMINS undestroyed by heating or admixture with other substances.
Sold in Imperial Half-Pints by all Chemists and Stores
Sole Proprietors:
ANSAR HARFORD & CO., LTD.,
182, Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.
Beware of Fraudulent Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 10.

May	14.05—.05
July	14.21—.07
October	14.37—.09
December	14.52—.10
January	14.52—.13
Middling Spot	14.25—.—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 10.

May	14.07—.03
July	14.20—.07
Middling Spot	14.10—.—

NEW YORK.

Liverpool, Mar. 10.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	14.00
May	14.11
July	14.28

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	14.01
May	14.13
July	14.29

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

May	14.13
July	14.28

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Mar. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	——
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 10.

March	7.37—.07
April	7.46—.07
May	7.55—.06
June	7.60—.06
July	7.67—.07
August	7.69—.07
September	7.71—.07
October	7.73—.07
November	7.75—.07
December	7.77—.07
January	7.79—.07
February	7.81—.07
March	7.84—.07
Middling Spot	7.71—.13

SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 10.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Sales on Speculation	1,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 10.

Scinde Good	5.85—.15
Scinde Fully Good	6.05—.15
Scinde Fine	6.25—.15
Bengal Good	5.95—.15
Bengal Fully Good	6.15—.15
Bengal Fine	6.35—.15
Oomra Good	6.35—.15
Oomra Fully Good	6.60—.15
Oomra Fine	6.85—.15
Broach Good	6.30—.15
Broach Fully Good	6.60—.15
Broach Fine	6.90—.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 10.

March	13.52+.02
April	13.52+.01
May	13.53+.01
June	13.53—.01
July	13.53—.02
August	13.55—.03
September	13.65—.02
October	13.67—.02
November	13.65—.05
December	13.74—.05
January	13.67—.05
February	13.67—.05
March	13.67—.05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	13.80—.10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Quoted Mar/Apl £8-15-0.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl £20-5-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Quoted Mar/Apl £20-2-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 10.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Paid April 49/10 1/2.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl 50/9.
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl 53/3.
Wheat, Choicre White Karachi.—
Shipment Sellers May/June 51/6.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

Total Bullion	£150,800,000
Public Deposits	£ 16,200,000
Other Deposits	£503,900,000
Government Securities	£ 31,200,000
Other Securities	£ 73,700,000
Notes and Coin	£ 33,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	27.85 p c.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 10.

Demand Bills	484.84

COFFEE.

New York, March 10.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot	15-3/8

LONDON METALS.

London, March 10.

Copper, English Best Selected	£61
Copper, Brazlers	£71-3/4
Yellow Metal	£66...
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£26-5/8
Corrugated Sheet, 24 Gauge	£51-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£313-3/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 11.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 887.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 967.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 135 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling Rs. 168 1/4.
SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.05.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.21.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90.
London—Rome Liras 109.00.
London—Berlin Maks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 10.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£113-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10
National Bank	£48
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£87-1/8
Conversion Loan	£74-1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£57
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£59-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 percent Sterling Loan	£68-3/4
Consols	£54-7/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£91-1/4

London, March 10.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 4 per cent.
T T Madrid on London 28.32
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-11/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bils, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 10.

T T Berlin on London	20.46-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12-12-5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London R	28.32
T T Milan on London	108.95
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.05

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 10.

	Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1/8
	Sellers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	18-1/8
	Buyers.
Pale, Crepe, lb. Spot	1/1-3/4
	Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/8

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl £17-10-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £17-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c i ,f ton.
Shipment Hull Paid Feb/Mar £14-12-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c i ,f ton.
Shipment Hull Paid Apl/May £14-13-9.
Linseed, La Plata, c i ,f ton.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Nominal Mar/Apl £18-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Paid April 30/7 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers May/Aug 30/7 1/2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 10.

Silver.—China sold. Bazaars bought.
Market quietly steady.

Spot	25 7/16
Forward	25 1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 10.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta.—

Nominaly.

March, per cwt	17/9
July/Sept. per cwt	17/6
Oct/Dec per cwt	17/9

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Bombay.—

July/Sept per cwt	17/8-1/2

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25,
No. 25, July/Sept per cwt 17/9-1/4

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Early Advanced on Short Covering— Later declined on Long Liquidation—Futures 2 to 13 Lower—Spot unchanged.

LOCAL:—Ruled firm on Japanese and Commission Houses buying. Sewri closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables to-day:—

New York.—May highest 1416 (12-12 p.m.) lowest 14.05 (at the close).

Greenville Cables:—Expect moderate reduction in acreage with heavy reduction in the use of fertilizers.

Liverpool.—South easier. Further liquidation and temporary setback likely.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugara' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 10th instant as under:—

"Markets' action good considering heavy liquidation. Think that spot and mill advices favour constructive position."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The Home markets display rather a sagging tendency and look like reacting somewhat further. We however continue to advise purchases on decline.

AMERICANS:

Yesterday the New York futures market ruled steady on short covering and prices improved about 6 points. There was no support and as soon as covering was over, there was renewed liquidation which drove prices down the close. The close was irregular near months relatively steady at a decline of 2 to 5 points, while new crop months declined 9 to 13 points.

It can be seen from the above movement that crop prospects must be improving, which caused some selling in distant months. Near months are likely to remain steadier as they are at a discount and there does not exist large long interest in near deliveries. However some time we shall have to face heavy tenders especially in New York market where stocks are heavier but of inferior grade. Last month large tenders were expected but the market was there under full influence of heavy trade buying which discouraged holders to part with actual Cotton.

Liverpool market, which was the main centre of strength, has now adopted a cautious policy and the feeling of the market is slightly easier. Yesterday the market ruled featureless with a small business and though ready sales continued moderately large i.e. 12,000 Bales, operators are waiting for lower prices. The close was quiet at a decline of 7 to 6 points.

Ready Cotton prices were reduced by 13 points to 7.71d. per lb.

At present markets largely depend upon new crop developments. At the same time the general feeling still continues bullish and it can be construed that after recent heavy long liquidation, the technical situation remains healthy and a mild upward reaction is not possible in the immediate future.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a further fall of 2 to 13 points in New York futures our market to day opened easy at Rs. 292|8 for Broach April|May delivery. There was absence of sellers and Japanese export house coming out as buyers, prices began to improve. The advance was further helped by Commission houses and local jobbers. The close at the Marwari Bazar was firm as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.M.	292|8	296|8	292|8	296|8
Broach J.A.	296	300|8	296	300|4
Oomra March	285	288	285	289|8
Oomra May	284	289|8	284	289
Bengal March	271|8	274	271|4	274
Bengal May	268	270	268	270

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 2 points lower. Our market opened for Broach A.M. at Rs. 295|8 and declined to 295 on little selling by Commission Houses. At this level there was some buying by Japanese firms and local operators and the market closed steady as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.M.	295|8	296 4	295	296|4
Broach J.A.	298	299|8	298	299|8
Oomra March	286	289|8	286	287|8
Oomra May	285|8	287	285|8	289
Bengal March	275	276	275	276
Bengal May	272	272|8	272	272|8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay March 11.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
March	203.40 —.02
June	208.40 plus 1.40
September	212.70 plus .30

TENDERS.

Bombay March 11.

	To day	Total.
F.G.M.G. Bengal Bales	800	1500
Fine M.G. Oomra Bales	1600	4700

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, March 11.

Bengal 273 March.
Bengal 270 May.
Broach 296 A/M.
Broach 290 J/A.
Oomra 288 March.
Oomra 287 May.

Bengal	280	283	276	268
S. P.	286	277	272	264
Rajputana	290	283	276	268
Oomra No. 3	298	293	288	
C. P. No. 1	313	308	303	
C. P. No. 2	306	301	296	
Khandesh	293	288	283	
Mathia	291	286	281	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 11.

100 Aboobakar & Co. Broach 321.
200 Aboobakar & Co. Tankhala 321.
100 Vardhman Bros. Khamgaon 295.
200 Vardhman Bros. Berar 294/295.
200 Finlay Mill Ujjain 305.
200 G. G. Kesha Mathia 289.
100 G. G. Kesha Aurangabad 291.
200 R. Khimjee Bhavnagar 286.
200 E. D. Sassoon Dahnoi 320.
200 Moon Mill Broach 321.
200 Forbes & Co. Arbi 303.
100 R. Narandas Arbi 300.
100 Forbes & Co. Piparia 301.
200 E. Spinner & Co. Bengal 285.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 11.

			Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M.G.	280
"	Fine	"	275
"	F.G.	"	270
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	275
"	F.G.	"	270
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	305/7
Nagpur	"	"	305/7
Yeotmal	"	"	298
Arvi	"	"	296/98
Amraoti	"	"	290/92
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	290/92
Mulkapur	"	"	285/87
Khandesh	"	"	285
Muthia	Fine	"	283
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		305
Purna	Average	"	285
Parbani/Sailu	"	"	285
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	295
Burwah Sanavand			288
Broach Fine M.G. 320 March. 315			

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, March 11.

Bales	1926-27	1925-26
Receipts to date 10-3-27	10884000	8267000
Receipts Yesterday 10-3-27	20000	15000
Exports to date 10-3-27	7661000	6163000
Stocks at Ports 4-3-27	2700000	1365000
Stock in Interior Towns 4-3-27	1225000	1831000
Stocks at Liverpool 4-3-27	1474000	844000
Visible Supply 4-3-27	6766000	4833000
Quantity in Sight 4-3-27	15892000	13924000

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 11.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	133	3,02,758	2,75,44
Central India	595	2 36,903	3,07,281
Barsi and Nagar	385	1,72,608	1,69,694
Hyderabad-Gaorani	292	59,221	61,482
Berar	2,621	4,95,187	3 88,798
Central Provinces	1,396	1,99,816	1,95,134
Total Oomras	5,422	14,66,513	13,97,836
Dholera	10,13	87,200	1,57,071
N. W. Provinces	100	52,812	1,26,046
Rajputana	211	32,063	77 561
Sind-Punjab	650	15,654	2,09,167
Broach	987	21,096	2,18,501
Coompta & Dharwar	487	26,467	19,011
Westerns-Northerns		11,235	12,346
Cocanada		395	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	30	4,749	6,672
Persian	31	3,217	2,220
American	5,765	1,03,536	200
Egyptian and African	1,439	26,213	15,674
Canilla, Burma & Other sorts.	61		442
Total	16,035	19,31,191	22,64,713

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 3rd March

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year,	Last year
Europe	4,351	1,77,027	2,98502
Japan & China	7,500	8,47,615	10,13,493
Coast Ports	100	8,503	16,28
Up-country by Rail		67,044	48,273
Afloat in harbour for Europe.			
China and Japan		94,120	1,05,983
Total	11,951	11,84,209	14,82,936

PRODUCE. RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 11.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon, the 10th inst:—

Wheat	3,754 Cwts.
Linseed	6,944 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	597 "
Gingellyseeds	2810 "
Poppyseed	46 "
Groundnuts	4,372 "
Castorseed	7,978 "
Rice	2,920 "
Myrabollams	4,039 "
Cottonseed	3,239 "
Gram	1,376 "
Joowar	413 "
Barley	260 "
Bajre	2,120 "
Coal	4,933 tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

STEADIED AFTER DECLINE.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

As anticipated owing to the rejection of 1/4 ratio by the Assembly, the Stock Exchange ruled easy during the first hour but at the decline there was firm buying by local operators and jobbers and prices regained the decline. The close was firm and it was believed that if the finance bill is thrown out to-morrow, it will require certification.

There was firm buying in Tata Iron shares which improved. Tata Hydros were steady Bombay, Burma shares registered improvement on better enquiry.

We quote.—Bombay Dying 951/4 Fazal 941/4 Finlay 147/8 Pheonix 440/ Pearl 561/4 and Nagpur 536/4.

Tata Steel Ordinary closed at 69/4 and Defferds at 188/12. Tata Hydro at 1066/4.

The following are to-day's closing quotations.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	1-2	75	4
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	30	
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82	8
Imperial	500	40	1465	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	372	8
Union	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANAGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	20	8
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	30	4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	145	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	155	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	475	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	6	6
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	62	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865xd	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	103	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99xd	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	99xd	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	84	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	84	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	89	XD
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	98	XD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	111	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	151	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	712	8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	77	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	188	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	13	5
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	822	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	136	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98	
Surat Electricity	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	1060	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	985	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	567	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Bara Press			435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1040	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	545	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	545	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	160	..	253	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	616	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	180	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	46	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	2
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	3-12-14	25	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	128	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	78	4
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	177	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	61	4
Thacker	50	..	112	
Telephone	50	Nil	40	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	11
Jupiter			4	11
New India	25	..	21	2
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1450	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	432	8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 11.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/3.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36. Rs. 94/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/13.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 102/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 107/12.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/4.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112-8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

Tone of Market:—Firm. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 78/3; 1845/55; Rs. 107/12.

Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	8	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	951	4
Bombay Industrial	108			
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	442	8
Central India O.	10	16	536	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	475	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	143	12
Crescent	100	4	201	4
Currimbhoy	250	..	220	12
David	500	..	240	
Kuria	100	..	160	
Dawn	250	55	740	
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8	..	1-2-6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	272	8
Edward Sasson	200	nil	140	
Elphinstone O.	700	..	28	
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	941	4
Finlay	1,000	..	147	8
Framjee Petit	100	..	650	
Gokak	100	5	125	
Hindoostan	1,009	123	1640	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	6	180	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1045	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	365	
Jamashed O.	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	102	8
Kilachand	25	..	3	8
Kohinoor	500	1165	1175	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6000	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	27	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	135	
Madras United	250	15	485	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1870	
Mathradas	100	..	77	8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2225	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	132	8
Mysore	53	4	130	
New City of Bombay	100	10	180	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	337	8
Osmanabhai (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	557	8
Phoenix	100	10	445	
Premier	100	..	10	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	22	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	605	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8400	
Simplex	100	..	162	8
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1625	
Swadeshi	500	..	536	4
Swan	00	..	162	8
Tata Mill O.	5	..	102	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		2550	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	875	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad			430	
Bombay Cotton			315	
Bombay Dyeing	950	932 8	947 8	951 4
Century	438 12	447 8	438 12	442 8
Central India	536 4	538 12	533 12	536 4
Colaba Land				143 12
Crescent				201 4
Fazulbhoy	941 4	943 12	938 12	941 4
Finlays				147 8
Globe				40
Gokak				126 4
Indian Bleaching				177 8
Indore Malwa	367 8	368 12	365	365
Kohinoor				1175
Madhowjee				135
Mathuradas				77 8
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore				120
New Great	337 8	337 8	333 12	336 4
Pearl	558 12	560	566 4	557 8
Pabany				273 12
Phoenix				430
Simplex				163 12
Swadeshi				536 4
Swan Mills				162 8
Tata Mills				102 8
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.				97 10
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.				107 4

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Financial Correspondent).

BOMBAY, March 11.

Firm conditions continue in the money market with borrowers at 6 1|2 percent for funds at call. The fixed deposit rates are unchanged at about 5 to 5 1|2 percent for two to four months, 4 1|2 per cent. for six months and from 4 to 4 1|2 per cent. for twelve months. It is generally believed that the bank rate is not likely to be raised above the present level of 7 per cent. The bank's statement shows a continued trade demand, chiefly for financing of rice and cotton crops.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 4th March, 1927, shows a decline of Rs. 219.63 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 14,02,76,000 as compared to Rs. 16.48 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 15.99, a decrease of 2.36 per cent. since last week. Government securities are up by Rs. 1.48 lakhs. Loans and cash credits have increased by Rs. 11.67 lakhs and Rs. 122.58 lakhs respectively, while Inland bills discounted declined by Rs. 6.31 lakhs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 85.07 lakhs to Rs. 18.32 crores, probably due to the beginning of the month requirements, while other deposits have increased slightly by Rs. 3.58 lakhs to Rs. 66.69 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

Government securities further strengthened due to the approach of the 15th March settlement with a notable rise in the price of 3 1|2 per cent. Paper, which rose from Rs. 77|10 to Rs. 78 for near, while delivery one month forward is quoted at about Rs. 78|4. 4 per cent. New Loan improved from Rs. 88|3 to Rs. 88|9. 1945-55 Loan is quoted at Rs. 107|9. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans improved slightly to Rs. 102|6 and Rs. 103|6. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds rose to Rs. 106|2. 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 and 1930 changed hands at Rs. 100|15 and Rs. 105|2, 1931 at Rs. 106 and 1932 at Rs. 107|2. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 112|4.

Reports from Delhi state that the final reading and passage of the Ratio Bill will take place to-morrow the 12th instant. The result is awaited with keen interest.

EXCHANGE.

The rate for T. T. on London opened with sellers at 1s. 5 7|8d. and buyers at 1s. 5 15|16d. A feeling of uncertainty existed during the early part of the week on account of the discussion on the Ratio Bill in the Assembly. On Wednesday morning upon the announcement of the defeat of the amendment above referred to, the market resumed a firm tone with sellers of T. T. at 1s. 5 31|32d. and buyers at 1s. 6 1|32d. with business done at 1s. 6d. Yesterday the market opened steady, but during the latter part of the day eased off somewhat on the report that Government would buy exchange at 1s. 6d. which is 1|32d. lower than the rate at which they bought in January last There were some resales by bullion dealers and a fair amount of export bills were placed both here and in Calcutta. It is reported that Government bought a fair amount in Calcutta and Rangoon at 1s. 6d. A feature of the week was the sharp rise of fully 3|32d. in forward rates. Forward deliveries are quoted as follows:—March 1s. 5 15|16d. April 1s. 5 7|8d. and May to June 1s. 5 27|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation was steady throughout the week at 4 dollars, 85 1|4 cents. French francs closed at 124.05. Belgian francs were unchanged at 34.90 while the Italian lira appreciated from 110.50 to 109.

GOLD.

In the gold market steady conditions prevailed during the early part with the rate for ready gold at Rs. 21|9|3. Subsequently prices eased off. Early on Wednesday on the announcement of the defeat of the 16d. amendment the rates dropped suddenly by 3 annas. A fair amount of business was done at these lower levels, sales being effected by nervous holders and bull operators. The offtake averaged some 18,000 tolas a day and with heavy arrivals of about 470,000 tolas the stock on hand is estimated at about 8 lakhs tolas. In view of the present heavy stock and a large visible supply both from London and Durban of about £1,120,000 i.e. about 6 1|2 lakhs tolas, the spread between forward and ready widened to about 2 annas per tola. The undertone of the market is easy unless the up-country demand shows signs of improvement. Sovereigns declined from Rs. 13|8|3 to Rs. 13|6|9 for ready and from Rs. 13|8|9 to Rs. 13|7|3 for forward. In London the price of gold improved from 84s. 10 1|2d. to 84s. 11 1|2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21|9|3 and Rs. 21|5|6 for ready, Rs. 21|10 and Rs. 21|5.9 for 19th March settlement and Rs. 21|11|6 and Rs. 21|7|3 for 18th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £88,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £186,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,03,01,156 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £60,000.

SILVER.

Business in the silver market was on a bigger scale both for first and second settlement. After an early steadiness the price dropped sharply from the opening rate of Rs. 59|12 to Rs. 57|15 per 100 tolas ready. The principal causes that led to the collapse were: the continued sales by China banks both here and in London following the decline in Shanghai where the rate for T. T. on London fell from 2s. 6 9|16d. to 2s. 5 11|16d., and the weakness in the London market due to America offering more freely. The success of Government in the Assembly on the ratio question is generally interpreted both here and abroad as an indication that the complete recommendations of the Currency Commission will be adopted. The daily average offtake has declined to about 175 bars and the stock on hand approximates some 4,000 bars including today's arrival of about 1,200 bars. While the tone of the market is easy it is believed that the movement towards lower levels may now be gradual. In London spot silver ranged between 26 1|16d. and 25 7|16d. and forward between 25 7|8d. and 25 1|4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59|13 and Rs. 57|15 for ready, Rs. 59|11 and Rs. 57|14 for 23rd March settlement and Rs. 59|7 and Rs. 57|12 for 22nd April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £90,000. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £368,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 1,361 bars and Rs. 3,29,042 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £180,000.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

After a continued rise in prices, since about 6 weeks, there has been a natural reaction in the yarn market due to some weakness in cotton, quiet reports from consuming Districts and the Ramzan and Holi festival as a result of which the Mohamadan and Hindus weavers throughout the country have been working only part time. Prices haev declined to some extent alround in some cases to the extent of about 1|2 an anna to an anna per lb and in some cases -|4 of an anna per lb and the tendency has been easier in view of the middlemen unloading their purchases for fear of prices going down further if cotton continues to decline. The uncertainty of the situation therefore at the moment has been creating loss of confidence amongst the dealers and consumers and as a result offtake has considerably reduced during the week and it is very likely that within about a fortnight's time further there will be much less offtake and as a result prices will decline yet, provided cotton keeps firm and comes to the resaue. Reports from all up country markets have been again discouraging and demand is generally slack on account of their immediate needs being fulfilled during the past few weeks.

English Yarns. Ready rates have gone down to some extent owing to lack of demand but reports from Manchester are yet firm and as shipment offered are very distant no business of importance has been possible during the week. Exchange has now been practically fixed up at 1|6 and this will naturally help the imports of several yarns from Manchester and business is possible if prices in yarns are steady and in some cases are able to compete with prices from Japan.

Japanese Yarns.—The rapid decline in prices has been in evidence in all kinds of yarns especially in single 40s. 2|42s and Mercerised yarns on account of the rapid rise in those particular yarns only a few days back and as usual the offtake is restricted on account of the declining prices, but the Japanese Import Houses are quite silent and do not show any inclination to sell any yarns at lower rates. Sampin have declined a few points whereas exchange has declined to Rs. 135/.

Indian Yrns.—Mills have zeen firm and are in a position to offer any lower rates on account of ready cotton being steady and as they are not able to obtain their cotton requirements at very low rates they are not in a position to reduce their rates in yarns. Besides some of them have sold far ahead and as there is no pressing need for any sales in the immediate future it is quite reasonable that they do not offer any of their yarns at lower rates. The bazar however sells their yarns at cheaper rates for fear of losing their profits in their previous cheap purchases and as there are more sellers than buyers naturally prices are tend to decline. Reports from various consuming centres go to show that for a fortnight further the market will remain somewhat easy and offtake will be restriced.

The general tone of the market is distinctly easy and although much more depends upon the course of the cotton market we do not expect any material change in prices during the next fortnight.

Rates for local yarns are as under:—

	Rs. as p.
Nos. 6 1/2 Currimbhoy	6 9 0
Nos. 6 1/2 Shapurji	6 9 7
No. 6 1/2 Phoenix	0 7 3
No. 6 1/2 Century	0 7 0
Nos. 8 1/2 Kilachand	0 7 9
Nos. 8 1/2 Mathuradas	0 7 9
Nos. 8 1/2 Morarji	0 7 9
Nos. 10 1/2 Shapurji	0 8 0
David	0 8 0
Apollo	0 8 0
No. 12 1/2 Currimbhoy	0 8 3
Tricumdas	0 8 6
Elphinstone	0 8 0
No. 14 1/2 Kilachand	0 8 6
Jacob	0 8 10
No. 20 Kilachand	0 9 6
No. 32 Japan	0 15 9
No. 10 Japan	1 0 6

PIECE GOODS.

General trade during the week in Manchester goods has been rather dull and disappointing and sales have fallen off considerably particularly during the last three days on account of easing prices of raw cotton. The retail demand for a few styles has been more or less satisfactory but unfortunately wholesale enquiry has been negligible owing to approah of Holi Holidays. Bazar rates continue nominally unchanged. Holders of stocks are showing signs of meeting any possible enquiry. The steady decline in the value of cotton has affected the general sentiment and upcountry demand for ocal mill cloth also shows a decided fall. Prices are easier by about half an anna per lb. A small to moderate business has been worked out by etho mills. Stocks show, some reduction and it is believed that at decline there will be moderate business.

Business in Japan cloth shws only moderate turn and prices are fully maintained. It may be said that Japan has fully kept up its quality which attracts a comperatively better enquiry.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.		
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	8 12
„ 10,0000	..45× „	10 6 0
„ No. 33,000	..45× „	9 8 0
„ No. 2800	37× „	9 4 0
„ No. 4545	38×38.. „	7 8 0
„ No. 15000	44×38 „	9 6 0
„ No. 16000..	„	10 0 0
„ No. 17000	„	10 8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 „	8 8 0
„ No. 2750	..45 „	
Dewhursts B.B.B.	..38×38 1/2.. „	15 4 0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2.. „	13 4 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2 „	
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38 „	8 4 0
yon's Shunker	..39× „	
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38 „	12 8 0
GREY DRILLS.		
Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40 „	14 1 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40 „	13 12 0
GREY JACONETS		
Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22 „	..5 12 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22 „	..4 10 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22 „	..4 8 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22 „	..5 0 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS		
Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42 „	19 4 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40 „	22 8 0
WHITE MULLS		
Ralli's No. 16	..41×19 „	..5 4 0
„ No. 69	..46×19 „	..6 0 0
„ No. 600	..51×19 „	..8 0 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19 „	..8 14 0
„ No. 88	..53×20 „	..6 0 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18 „	..
„ No. 166	..39×20 „	..6 0 0
„ No. 818	..39×20 „	..6 0 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20 „	..4 0 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20 „	13 0 0
„ No. 224	..44×20 „	..5 10 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18 „	..2 10 0
„ No. 119	..37×18 „	..2 12 0
„ No. 229	..42×18 „	..3 5 0
„ No. 339	..47×18 „	..3 11 0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18Aug.		
„ No. 95..	..58×20 „	..5 10 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18 „	..4 10 0
„ No. 86.999	..40×18 „	..5 3 0
„ No. 775	..40×18 „	..4 12 0
„ No. 875	..45×18 „	..4 6 0
„ No. 975	..50×18 „	..5 0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18 „	..4 8 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20 „	..5 10 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.		
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18 „	..3 4 0
„ No. 6181	.. „	..3 4 0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..
„ No. 1900	.. „	..
„ No. 2600	.. „	..
„ No. 21021	.. „	..3 8 0
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22 „	..4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18 „	..3 10 0
No. 95950-97970		
„ Saraswati	..36×18 „	..
„ TipooW/WWW34	×18 „	..4 12 0
„ No. 50000	.. „	..4 12 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..5 0 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		
„ 6767 ..	..26×18 „	..3 4 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22 „	..4 12 0
Ritchie s Nos. 3500 4510		
„ 5520 ..	..26×18 „	..3 4 0
I.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820		
"Motor Car" ..	.. „	..3 0 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchanged

No.	666 Shirtings	383×8Net		
„	2500 Shirtings	36×40	„	..12 10 0
„	5151 „	44×38	„	..10 0 0
„	4141 „	44×38	„	..9 6 0
„	5544 „	44×38	„	..9 6 0
„	44009 „	48×38	„	..9 6 0
„	3800 „	44×38	„	..14 14 0
„	39000 „	44×38	„	..12 12 0
„	9898 „	38×38	„	..10 12 0
„	4500 „	44×38	„	..13 4 0
„	6600 „	44×38	„	..9 2 0
„	9999 „	44×38	„	..13 0 0
„	7777 „	36×40	„	..13 8 0
„	7500 „	36×40	„	..11 13 0
„	3 A Globe	36×40	„	..14 13 0
„	„ 6000		„	..14 13 0
"C" Sheetings		..30×36Ex.Bond		7 11 0
9"Dragons		..30+36 Ex. Bond		7 10 0
Elephant"Drills		..29×40 „		..12 14 0
Duck" Drills		..26×40 „		..

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

BOMBAY, Mar. 10.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following weekly report showing a decline of 39 and 37 points in May and July deliveries in New York, and 15 and 11 points in the same months on the Liverpool cotton exchange:

This decline was only to be expected after the strong markets that were ruling up to the beginning of this month.

The chief factors in the situation are a much improved tone in the Textile trade of the World and the fact that Cotton is not expensive at under 8d. We have received a telegram from our Liverpool friends in which they inform us that there is a healthy business in Manchester which looks like continuing.

In this connection it is worthy nothing that the exchange at 1|6 is avourable to the import of Manchester goods into India and is a Bull point for Liverpool cotton on that account.

Indian Cotton:—During the week our market has been very steady indeed and the parity between India and Liverpool became alsurdly narrow. The causes of this firmness were three, these being the operations of Option dealers, a lingering hope of 1|4 exchange and the belief that the statistical position of Indian Cotton is extremely strong.

All interest in April|May options must be closed out before the end of this month and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that the very long interest on option account will be liquidated gradually as the end of the month approaches.

The fixing of exhange at 1|6 yesterday had the effect of widening our parity with Liverpool by some Rs. 7 and we think that this widening will continue further.

As regards the statistical position it appears that the shortage in the Indian crops have been more than made up by the substistution of Low Grade Americans all over the World and that accordingly the demand for the balance of the Indian Crop will not be so overwhelming as some people imagine.

A conservative estimate of the amount of American cotton that will be imported in o India this season is four lacs of bales of American cotton which is equal to five lacs of bales of Indian. Out of this amount approximately 78,000 bales have arrived so that to arrive there are still some 3 1|4 lacs of bales or the equivalent of 4 lacs of Indian cotton.

The Broach and Dhollera crops are estimated to be approximately the same in quantity as they were last year, but these crops are a month late and are still to be moved.

At present the arrivals into Bombay of Broach and Dholleras are some 2.6 lacs of bales less than a this time last year.

The total decrease of arrivals into Bombay this season as compared with last year is 3 1|4 lacs of which 2.6 lacs are accounted for by Broach and Dhollera which are still to come.

From the above it will be seen therefore that as the season progresses there will come into this market Americans to the equivalent of 4 lacs of Indians and Broach|Dholleras amounting to some 2 1|2 lacs, and we maintain that there will be ample cotton here during the season unless parity improves considerably.

The above refers only to Indian and American cotton in India.

As regards the substitution of Low Grade Americans for Indians throughout the World, it was estimated in New York on February 9th that 800,000 bales of Low Grade Americans will be taken in substitution for Indians this season.

This is equivalent to 10,00,000 bales of Indian cotton and is in excess of the estimated shortage of the Indian crops.

Since February 9th the parity between Indians and Americans has been Rs. 20 narrower than it was then so that it is arguable that this estimate is very much on the low side.

This connection is borne out by the fact that the estimate of 8,00,000 allowed for only 2 1|2 lacs to be exported to India, instead of four lacs, which we maintain to be a conservative estimate.

Taking all the above factors into consideration we advise selling here and buying in Liverpool.

For those who dislike straddles we advise purchases here after a satisfactory decline or in Liverpool at current prices.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(Pitamber & Co.)

Bombay, March 11.

During the week under report, small lots were sold at 31| sh. Natal Coal c.if. and at Rs. 18|8 Lodna Steam Coal c.i.f. Scarcity of tonnage continues and market continues steady for c.i.f. requirements.

Whether the decision arrived at with regards to the Exchange question will have any effect on Bengal Coal remains to be seen.

Steamers arrived during the week.

5-3-27 s. s. Houmayun Lodna Choonilal Girdharilal & Co.

Steamers in the stream.

s. s. Umlazi s. s. Akabar and s.s. Houmayun.

Steamers Expected.

11-3-27 s. s. Tarantia Cardiff (Part Cargo) Eastern Bunkerers ltd.

15-3-27 s. s. Baron Maclay Northern Navigation S. D. Shethia & Co.

16-3-27 s. s. Shuja Deshargarh Andrew Yule & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana. Rs.
Welsh	31/ sh.	27/
Northern Navigation	31/ sh.	24/
Durban Navigation		24/
Deshargarh	Rs. 19/	21/
Lodna	Rs. 18/8	29/

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, Mar. 11.

Ready prices ruled steady during the early part of the week under review and have seen an ease of 4 annas per cwt. during the latter half, in view of heavy arrivals and good stocks. There have been moderate purchase enquiries this week for spot sugar. Forward prices for nearer shipments have tended to a drop specially during the latter half of the week, a drop of nearly 6d. per cwt. being registered in March and April shipments, Java sugar prices. Java new crop prices ruled very irregular with narrow fluctuations of about 2 to 4d. per cwt. B.R.B. Beet sugar prices have also ceased by about 6d. per cwt. in the last week-end prices-levels. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 17|2 and Rs. 16|15 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 17|5 and Rs. 17|3 for B.R.B. Beet Ready Sugar, Rs. 12|4 and Rs. 12 for Transhipment, Sh. 18|2 and Sh. 17|9 for March, Sh. 18|7 and Sh. 18|1 for April, Sh. 17|4 and Sh. 17|2 for July|August|Sept. and Sh. 17|7 and Sh. 17|4 for Oct. Nov|Dec. Shipment for Java sugar and Sh. 18|6 and Sh. 18 for Feb. March. Shipment for B.R.B. Beet sugar.

It is interesting to note a reference to the Bombay Trade Diversion question and the admirable plea of Bombay's case in the learned speech of Sir Joseph Kay as the retiring President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. As distinguished from the marked silence in the speech of the outgoing President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and a disappointing reference in the incoming President's speech on one of Bombay's biggest burning problems, the advocacy for Bombay's cause of the European Chambers President deserves eulogy and admiration alike. Though the solution he suggests for this question may not be approved by all sections of the public nevertheless, Bombay magnates, both European and Indian will do well to carry on persistent organized agitation to arouse the Government speedy action and save Bombay from being eaten up by unfair means.

Total stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of about 6000 bags of Beet Sugar per s.s. Pilsna are estimated at 1,50,000 bags of Java sugar and 75,000 bags of Beet sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazaar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16|9 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 11|12 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment. March Sh. 17|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment. April Sh. 17|10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment. July|Aug|Sept. Sh. 17|1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment. Oct|Nov|Dec. Sh. 17|4 per cent F.B.H.

Jamnagar C.I.F:—Shipment March Sh. 18|1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment. April Sh. 18|4 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 16|4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Feb|March. Sh. 17|9 per cwt. F.B.H.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Mar. 11.

(By Our Special Correspondent).

We have nothing but a quiet market to report during the week which ruled easier with very small fluctuations and with limited demand. Prices both for ready and forward positions have been reduced by over 3d. per cwt. all round. During the early part of the week prices of February shipment arrived per s.s. Mathipara advanced to 18s. on shorts covering and later on declined to 17s. 6d. with free sellers. March shipment was done at 18s. 3d. and later on declined to 17|10 F.B.Harbour. Newerop was entirely neglected with very little business doing a fair quantity of beet sugar was sold by a big firm for February, March c Rs. 17|9 to Rs. 17|4 bazaar terms viz. 18s. to 17|9d. F.B.H.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with very little business doing.

Java reported a quiet market with free sellers and small business doing. London and America were quiet.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks.

T.M.O.Rs. 16|14 eq. 17s.6d. F.B. Harbour stocks 125,000 bags.

T. M.O. March 17s. 10d.

T. M. O. April 18s. 1d.

T. M. O. June 17s. 7d.

T. M. O. July, Sept. 17s. 2d.

Best Rs. 16|14 eq. 17s 6d. F. B. Harbour stocks 110,000 bags.

Beet Feb. March 17s. 9.

Arrivals:—s.s. "Pilsna" with 6,000 bags beet sugar.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, March 11.

The Linseed market improved by one anna but at the advance there was some profit-taking and closed quiet. Wheat market ruled quiet with no new feature.

Linseed May	10 11 0
Wheat May	7 11 3
Wheat September	7 14 3

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs.h. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 9 0
Linseed Brown Small	9 12 0
Castorseed Bold	10 13 0
Castorseed Small	11 4 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	12 12 0
Tilseed Small	17 0 0
Cottonseed	4 8 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	7 15 0
Wheat Karachi Bunglu	8 2 0
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70.30	7 15 0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, March 11.

Following slight decline in London quotations our market opened quiet and ruled steady on short covering. Only moderate business was done and the market closed as under:—

Silver Ready	58 6 0
Fagan delivery	58 4 0
Chaitra delivery	58 3 0

Double Options premium:

Fagan	0 15 0
Chaitra	2 0 0

London Tone:—Quiet, India bought, China sold. Large amount of business has been done. Conditions prevail unchanged.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, March 11.

The market continues steady. The undertone is quiet:—

Ready Gold	21 6 0
Chaitra delivery	21 8 0
Fagan delivery	21 6 3

BULLION

Bombay, March 11.

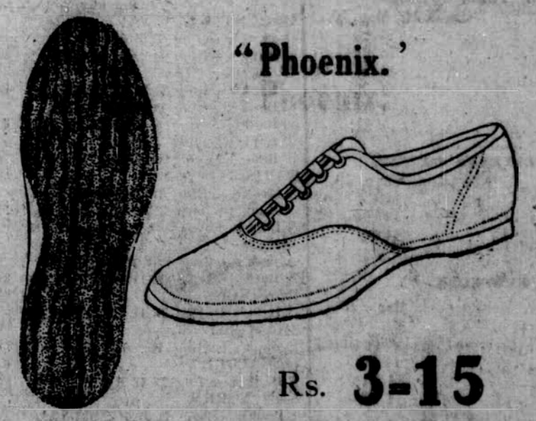
Bar gold ready Rs. 21|6|0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21|6|3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21|0|3.
Soverign ready Rs. 13|6|0.
Soverign forward Rs. 13|6|6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 50|5|0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 50|4|0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 38|3|0.

London, March 11.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 25-7.
Silver forward 25-4.
Tone of silver.—Quiet. India bot. China sold. Large amount of business has been done. Conditions prevail unchanged.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-11-6.

(For Other Commercial See Page 12.)

WHITE CANVAS CREPE (India Rubber) SOLE SHOES



"Phoenix."

Rs. 3-15

A most comfortable footwear for sports and outdoor.

Size 2 to 9. An outline of the foot should be enclosed to insure correct delivery.

Sole Distributing Agents for Western India.

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.,

257, Hornby Rd., BOMBAY. Retail Shoe Dept., 20, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA

Wholesale Dept.—Gresham Bldg., 45, Esplanade, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Fourth Day of Spring Meeting. (First race at 2 p.m.)

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Callin Cath. Ass. or The Nondescripts vs. Lusitanians "A" 5-30 p.m. Poona Rangers vs. G.I. P. Kalyan.

SS. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

IN MEMORY OF LATE MR. JAVERI.

In memory of the late Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Javeri, the Industrial and Prudential Insurance Company was closed on Thursday.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (the 13th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Congress House.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BANDRA.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Seva Mandal, Bandra, a public meeting will be held at New Rangari Chawl (Khar Road), to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. to congratulate Mr. Hiralal Desai on his recent success at the Bandra Municial elections. Rao Saheb Juvair Motiram will preside.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attacks 4 death 1, Cholera attack nil death nil, Plague attack 1 death 1, Influenza attack nil death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 94. Total mortality this day last year was 63.

INDIAN BUDGET.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Prof. G. N. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., will deliver a public lecture on "The Indian Budget for 1927-28" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. The lecture will be followed by a discussion.

LECTURE ON KAFIRISTAN.

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Baron Dr. Jur. Earl. Gustav V. Platen, who has just returned from Kabul and who had visited Kafiristan, will deliver a public lecture on "Ethnographical Explorations at Kafiristan" at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

"SCHEME OF MASS EDUCATION."

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Indian Association, Nagpur, a practical demonstration-lecture, specially arranged for the members of the C. P. Legislative Council and others interested in education will be delivered by Mr. A. B. Mande to-day Saturday in the Morris College Hall at 6-30 p.m. on he "Scheme of Mass Education". The Hon. Sir S. M. Chitnavis, Kt., will preside.

Y.M.C.A. TENNIS.

The following matches were played on Thursday at the Y.M.C.A. tennis courts, Queen's Road, Bombay:—

GENTS' DOUBLES:—M K Gadgil and partner beat A C Suntook and partner, scores, 6—3, 3—6, 10—8. R J Guzdar and partner beat K Anandan and partner, scores, 6—2, 6—1. Capt. B S Chalam and D B Desai beat K E Kanga and H S Barodawala, scores, 6—3, 6—4. R B Jagatap and partner W.O. to Major Lucas and Dr. Darner.

The matches to be played to-day (Saturday) at 4-15 p.m. are as under:—

GENTS' DOUBLES:—H Kohloff and E W D'Cunha vs. H C Tuck and Wilson; R B Jagatap and partner vs. Capt. B S Chalam and D B Desai.

The matches will be played on Monday at 4-15 p.m.

LECTURE ON ARCHITECTURE.

Under the auspices of P. P. Social Samaj Prof. C. Batley will deliver a lecture on "Architecture" to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Prabhu Seminary Hall. Prof. V. G. Rao will preside.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagvad Gita" at Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga, G.I.P. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday).

The Swami will conduct a public class on "Bhakti Yoga" at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Santa Cruz, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

The Gita Class at Kirtikar's Wadi, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, will be conducted by the Swami at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday.)

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

At the instance of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Chairman, Schools Committee, Bombay, it is proposed to hold a Conference of leaders of the Backward Community in F and G Wards and others interested in the cause with a view to discuss measures to be adopted to still further popularise the scheme of Free and Compulsory Education in the wards, at the Textile School Building Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, on Sunday (the 13th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MUTUAL HELPING SOCIETY.

The third annual social gathering of the above Society will be celebrated in the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj Hall, Navalkar Lane (near Servants of India Society's Home), Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrungi will preside.

STATUTORY RIGHT OF A LANDLORD.

BUILDING STOREY WITHOUT PERMISSION

An interesting case in regard to the statutory right of a landlord to erect structure without the permission of the Municipality under the District Municipal Act is decided by Mr. B. V. Deo, First Class Magistrate, Thana. The complainant in this case, the Overseer of the Kurla Municipality, prosecuted Mr. R. S. Rao of Kurla, under section 96 of District Municipal Act of, 1901, in failing to get permission of the Municipality before erecting second storey to his house, situate at Kurla.

The evidence showed that the accused applied to the Kurla Municipality to allow him to erect the second storey to his house on 10-2-1926. He waited for a month for the reply according to the law and then proceeded with the erection of the second storey. The Municipality on the 17-2-1926 rejected the application, and did not grant the permission. The accused, however, completed the work according to the plan submitted to the Municipality. The matter was placed before the Managing Committee who sanctioned the prosecution. The defence of the accused was that in accordance with the law he waited for a month and having not received the reply he exercised his statutory right in proceeding with the work.

The magistrate in acquitting the accused remarked in his judgment: "It is not understood why the permission for the second storey was refused when the accused had fulfilled all the conditions. The accused had applied for permission and the Municipality has not replied it within one month. He was therefore entitled to build the second storey.

TRAM DRIVER CONVICTED.

GOES BEYOND HIS STATION.

An interesting case in which a tram-driver, Ram Gopal, figured as an accused, being put up on a charge of rash and negligent driving resulting in damage was heard by Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon. Mr. Barodia on behalf of the Crown, told His Worship how on the 31st January last, at 6 p.m. the accused was driving a tram car along the Parel Road when he failed to stop at his station and went plump against a victoria and a motor-car, almost smashing up the former and ripping up the hood of the car.

Corroborative evidence was furnished by the Traffic Havildhar who had been on post at the junction of the Sandhurst Road and the Parel Road. As the accused paid up a sum of Rs. 90 to the victoria driver by way of compensation, His Worship convicted and fined the accused in the sum of Rs. 30.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD.

The 94th Half-Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Share-Holders was held at the Head Office, Yokohama, on the 10th instant. A dividend of 12 per cent. per annum was declared and Yens 3,000,000 were added to the Reserve Fund which now stands at Yens 92,500,000: The balance of the profit Yens 6,142,357,99 was carried forward to the next half year's account.

WARSAW TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE

LONDON, March 11.

Warsaw.—Government has taken in hand the strike of 2,00,000 textile workers on Lodz district and invited millowners to come to Warsaw to confer with Minister of Trade. Workers are demanding 25 per cent increase in wages. Owners offer six per cent. Hence the deadlock. Socialist circles are considering the stirke sympathetically.—Reuter.

MRS. SABAVALA'S THANKS.

Mrs. A. P. Sabavala most gratefully thanks the public of Bombay for the generous response to the appeal for the help to the Street Blind on the first of March. She also most gratefully thanks the following:—(1) Mrs. B. H. J. Rustamji and her helpers for having organised the collections in the Fort area. (2) Miss Engineer and Miss Captain and their helpers for having organised collections in the Crawford Market area. (3) Miss Jerbai Avasia and her helpers for having organised collections in Zavari Bazar, Pydhoni, etc. (4) Dr. Miss Jerbanoo Mistri and her helpers for having organised collections in the Indian Clubs, Gymkhanas, Workshops, etc. (5) Miss Dhun Desai and her helpers for having organised collections in Banks. (6) Mr. B. F. Bharucha and his army of workers for having organised collections in the remaining part of the City. (7) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, the District Commissioner for securing the help of all the Bombay Scouts; and last but not the least to every scout from the oldest to the youngest who helped on that day.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Awa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th inst.

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 13th inst.

Mail for the straits (including Siam, Borneo, F.M.S. Johore, Malacca, Netherlands, Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th inst. per S.S. "Talma"

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Miss M. Katherine Davis, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Children's Aid Society, will deliver a public lecture on "The Children's Aid Society and the Treatment of Delinquency" at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ROUND THE WORLD IN A CAR.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Miss V. Cordery (left) and Miss Simpson.

"JUST FOR FUN."

ROUND THE WORLD IN CAR.

MISS VIOLETTE CORDERY IN BOMBAY.

Among the distinguished arrivals by the P. & O. Mail Boat on Friday, is Miss Violette Cordery, the daring racing motorist who is touring round the world with her 40, H. P. Invicta Car.

Miss Cordery left London on February 9 and after motoring to Dover crossed to Calais and thence proceeded to Marseilles via Rheims and Dijon. She then crossed to Algiers, and there met with an accident, a tramcar runing into the car and delaying the party for a day while Mr. Hatcher repaired the damage done to the car. After a day's tour in Algiers, the car was taken back to Marseilles where it was shipped on the Kaisar-i-Hind, Miss Cordery will now proceed across India to Calcutta, thence take ship to Colombo, tour Ceylon, then ship to Australia, cross Australia from Perth and Freemantle to Sydney, then go to Vancouver in British Columbia, cross Canada and the United States to New York and then return T'o England after being absent something like five and a half months.

Miss Cordery leaves Bombay to-day and her journey across India will be done in stages. The first day's run be to Nasik, then to Mhow, Goona, Jhansi, Fathepur, Benares, Dumri and Calcutta.

ENCIRCLING EARTH IN FIVE MONTHS.

"JUST FOR FUN."

"Just for fun! That's why."

This was Miss Violette Cordery's answer when I asked her why she was making the 14,000 miles motor trip round the world upon which she has just embarked (writes a Tit-Bits man. A curious reason, you may think, for setting off on such, an adventure. But if you had once met Miss Cordery yonu would well believe it.

She is a vivacious girl of only twenty-four who has already performed wonders as a racing motorist, and her feats have all been done "for fun." She is being accompanied on her adventurous journey across five continents by a girl friend, Miss Eleanor Simpson; her mechanic, Mr. E. Hatcher; and an official "observer" from the Royal Automobile Club, who will record the performance in detail and make a report. They hope to encircle the earth in five months, and will probably traverse seventeen countries.

OVER THE ROCKIES.

Crossing Europe from North to South, they will afterwards take the boat to Bombay, where they will tour several thousand miles through India and Ceylon. After another sea trip they will drive half-way through Australia, then, through Honolulu, on to America, with a stiff climb across the Rockies. Coming back to the Old World, they will cross the North African Desert, and finish up with a long trek through the Balkans and Central Europe, and so home again.

"Revolvers? Oh, dear no. Nothing like that about us. If we meet any brigands or wild men they'll have to be pretty smart to catch me when I put my foot on it".

Remembering that Miss Cordery once covered 5,000 miles at an average speed of 70.5 m.p.h., I was inclined to agree.

RESTRICTION OF SPEED OF LORRIES.

CITY FATHERS COMPLAIN OF EXCESSIVE DASH.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S DENIAL.

The attendance of the Councillors in the Municipal Corporation hall on Friday was very thin and the discussion tame and uninteresting. There was a contrast between the meeting held on Friday and the one held a week before to vote an address to Comrade "Sak".

SPEED OF MUNICIPAL LORRIES.

At Friday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, moved that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the very excessive speed at which the Municipal meat vans and Health Department motor lorries are being driven and he be requested to issue instructions to the authorities concerned to drive the lorries at a moderate speed. The Commissioner should moreover ask the Health Department to have the motor lorries conveying kutchra property covered.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner denied that municipal lorries were driven at an excessive speed. The drivers were warned not to exceed the speed limit before they were engaged in Municipal service and whenever any case of excessive speed came before him, he at once took action in the matter.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the resolution.

Dr. M. F. Bisni complained that motor lorries carrying kutchra had no, proper cover. He, therefore suggested the advisability of covering all lorries properly.

The proposition being put to the vote was carried.

CONDITION OF FOOTPATHS

The Corporation also agreed to the following propositions of Mr. D. G. Khairaz without much discussion:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the very bad and almost impassible condition of the foot-paths on the Hornby Vellard and he be requested to take immediate steps to put the same in good order without the least delay."

"That the attention of the Commissioner of Police be drawn to the bad condition of the majority of motor number plates, especially the rear plates, which are hardly visible from a distance of 10 yards being covered with dust, and he be requested to put matters right."

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday at 3-40 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Akita Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 8th March, and is due to arrive here on or about the 4th April.

Mr. A.E.R. Gilligan, Major R.C. Chichester Constable, Captain G.F. Earle, Mr. W.E. Astill, Mr. M.W. Tate, Mr. G. Geary and Mr. P. T. Eckersley arrived at Government House Bombay on Friday.

TO-DAY'S RACES

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

2-0 p.m.
THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Div. I.
Distance 7 furlongs.
GREY MASTER .. 1
DHEDHA'A .. 2
SARSAM .. 3

2-30 p.m.
THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Div. II.
Distance 7 furlongs.
GLAD EYE .. 1
PRINCE JEHAN .. 2
AFREET .. 3

3-0 p.m.
THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Div. III.
Distance 7 furlongs.
SAAD .. 1
BADIA .. 1
HUMOROUS .. 3

3-30 p.m.
THE MARCH PLATE.
Distance 6 furlongs.
SILVER CHARM .. 1
PACK UP .. 2
OLD FASHIONED MAID .. 3

4-0 p.m.
THE FEEE HANDICAP.
Distance 1 mile.
PRIDE OF PRIESTOUN .. 1
NOUGAT .. 2
PROSE AND VERSE .. 3

4-30 p.m.
THE BANDRA PLATE.
Distance 1-1|2 miles.
CHEERIO .. 1
NAYEF PASHA .. 2
GHURFA .. 3

5-0 p.m.
THE HOUGHTON PLATE.
Distance 1-1|4 miles.
GLEN TREE .. 1
TRES FACILE .. 2
JOVIAL .. 3

5-30 p.m.
THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.
Distance 2 miles.
ALDERGROVE .. 1
JAN .. 2
FUN OF THE FAYRE .. 3

6-0 p.m.
THE FOXHILL PLATE.
Distance 6 furlongs.
FIRE STAR .. 1
TRISTAN .. 2
SEA FIRE .. 3

6-30 p.m.
THE BASSEIN PLATE.
Distance 1 mile.
REHEARSAL .. 1
SUN SPRAY .. 2
SILVER THRUSH .. 3

SENEX'S DOUBLE.
SAAD.
PRIDE OF PRIESTOUN.

MURDERING HER OWN CHILD.

CHARGE AGAINST WOMAN

Warnibai, a Hindu woman, is being charged by Mr. De Cunha, the police prosecutor in the Court of Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, with murdering her child on the 14th February last. It appears from the evidence that a bill collector of a building in Sussex Road was told of the find of the dead body of a female child close by; he proceeded to the spot and found the two feet of a child protruding from the ground, the rest of the body being burried under the earth. He accordingly informed the police who removed the corpse. The verdict of the Coroner held that the cause of the child's death was due to some unknown person. The police accordingly pursued their inquiries and arrested the accused. A search of her room revealed blod stained clothes and other circumstances pointing to the fact that she had recently given birth to a child. Evidence is being recorded.

PATHE CINEMA

A picture of post-war Vienna, once the gayest city in the Austrian empire, is shown in "The Greater Glory", Juno Mathis' super-feature for First National release. The picture opens to-night at the Royal Opera House.

"The Greater Glory" is an adaptation of Edith O'Shaughnessay's famous novel, "The Viennese Medley." More than a year was spent on its production by Miss Mathis and a large company. Miss Mathis, the well-known screen writer, produced "The Greater Glory". She is famous for preparing the script of "The Four Horsemen," which also brought renown to Rex Ingram and Rudolph Valentino.

The picture shows the changes in the lives of a well-to-do Viennese family before and after the war. The scenes in the picture are authentic, and give a new insight into the conditions in the war-wrecked Austra not hitherto revealed.

Heading an exceedingly large cast are Anna Q. Nilsson, Conday Tearle, Ian Keith, May Allison, Jean Hersholt and Lucy Beaumont. Miss Beaumont, a comparative newcomer to the screen, portrays a remarkable character, that of a kindly, unworldly maiden aunt who is the protecting angel of a large family of relatives and friends. More than 300 character women were tried out for the part before Miss Beaumont was selected.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March, 11.
Previous Closing Rate	14.05
To-day's Opening	14.08
Difference	+ .03
To-day's Closing Rate	14.00
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL.

	March, 11.
Previous Closing Rate	7.55
To-day's Closing Rate	7.54
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	7.52
Difference	—.03

Broach. April|May Expectation 294 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, March 11.
Silver Ready	25 11 0
Difference	0 4 0
Silver Forward	25 8 0
Digerence	0 4 0

Tone of market. India bought.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

POLICE AND I. L. I. WIN.

The replay between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Instituto Luso Indiano yesterday resulted in a comfortable victory for the latter by three goals The Instituto showed improved form and worked together better than in the last match. D'Souza scored the first goal and Amaral added another before the interval. In the second half Dias netted a third goal and the final whistle found the Instituto easy winners.

Instituto Luso Indiano ..... 3 goals.
Hindu Gymkhana ..... nil.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO:—Valladares; Michael and Pontes; D. Pontes, Ferroa and Thomas; Robert, Albert, Amaral, Dias and D'Souza.

HINDU GYM.:—Ajinkya; Sharma and Shete; Rane, Raikar and Pathare; Sherodkar, Kothore, Talpade, Vaidya and Jayakar.

Referees:—Messrs. Maloney and Lees.

SHARP-SHOOTING.

The Police had no difficulty in eliminating the Y. M. C. A. from the tournament though the latter managed to keep the score down in the opening half. There were one or two changes in the Police team and these seem to have been for the good. The forwards passed well and their work in the opposing ring was especially good. Gravestone was in great form, shooting with deadly accuracy whenever an opportunity offered. Of the six goals scored by his side, he was responsible for all but one. Rabbitt and Carter were a sound pair of backs while Solomon in goal stopped several good shots. The first half found the Police pressing hard but they could only score one goal, Gravestone netting. After the interval, however, they bucked up considerably and as the result of neat passing by the inside trio, Gravestone was enabled to score a second goal. Saldanha obtained the third and then Gravestone added three more.

Police ..... 6 goals.
Y.M.C.A. ..... nil

POLICE:—Solomon; Rabbitt and Carter; Hibbert, Hewson and Paul; Major, Gravestone, Littlewood, Mackenzie and Saldhanha.

Y.M.C.A.:—Ambosta; Shaw and Dodds; Wharton, Josepha, Aarons; Kaul, Benny, Toddman, Conway and Bayros.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m.—Nondescripts vs. Lusitanians A.
5-30.—G.I.P. Kalyan vs. Poona Rangers.

MYSTERIOUS MAGIC AND MIDGETS

Chefalo, Palermo and the Midgets form a very storg combination indeed, and it will be good news to their many friends in Bombay, and their number is legion although the former have only been with us a short while now, to learn that this fine company are with us for at least another week. The magic and mystery provided by the former couple, who are both in the first rank of their particular form of entertainment, is a continual attraction, for one always thinks that seeing a trick twice will probably give one an inkling as to how it is done. That does not mean that the tricks are not varied, for their repertoire is extensive enough to permit of many changes of the complete programme. The Midgets are so entirely unique that they have been a wonderful draw so far, and will continue to be so to judge by the comments of those who have seen them. They are an unusually talented troupe, and combine the serious with the humourous in just the right proportion. The whole show is wonderfully entertaining and should not be missed. There will be matinees from this evening every evening till the 21st March inclusive and also every night. On Sundays at night the Company will not perform.

KARNATAK SABHA "AT HOME" TO COUNCILLORS.

The Karnatak Sabha, Bombay, will be "At Home" to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council from Karnatak at 4 p.m. on Sunday (March 13th) at the Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, Kalbadevi.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY MARCH 12, 1927.

A NEGLECTED FIELD.

During the last five years the problems of Indian finance have been handled with remarkable freshness and boldness by Sir Basil Blackett whose tenure of office is responsible for many innovations of far-reaching consequences. It should be admitted that the present Finance Member knows his job too well. With sound theoretical grounding and practical experience as a controller of British Finance Sir Basil has given a distinct and definite turn to the development of Indian finance. While appreciating his ability as a financier, we are not, however, prepared to accept the wisdom of his financial policy and though he may be praised by some interested parties as one whose name will be remembered with gratitude by posterity, we are definitely of opinion that the financial policy of the Government of India during recent years has done enormous and unmerited harm to the people of this country. It is unfortunate that the problems of finance are not carefully studied in this country. Our budget discussions are both useless and irrelevant. It is true that the questions of public finance are highly technical and require special study spread over a number of years, but there is no excuse for neglecting their study. We are in the threshold of an all-round development. Since the inauguration of the Reforms, the whole question of public finance has received additional importance. It is the non-recognition of the vital importance of adequate financial provision for the working of the Reforms which is mainly responsible for the failure of Dyarchy. The problem of an effective and satisfactory allocation of the sources of revenue between the Provincial Governments and the Central Government on a permanent basis with a view to enable the Provinces to carry out substantial reforms in the nation-building departments, requires special attention in view of the appointment of the Statutory Commission. The subject matter of public finance is how to raise adequate revenue from the various sections of the community according to their respective ability to pay and how to spend this revenue in the best interests of the country as a whole. The problems of taxation, expenditure and public debt are extremely complicated and with the growth of democratic institutions, they are becoming more and more intricate.

Analysing carefully the financial organisation of India, the system of taxation and the ways of expenditure, it is not too much to say that the Government of India are conspicuous in violating all the principles of sound finance. Our taxation system is based not on the taxable capacity of the people but on the principle of squeezability. The Government are squeezing as much as they can. The level of taxation is so high that its burden is crushing especially to the poor. Our taxation system is unjust, unscientific, uneconomic and repressive. The Taxation Enquiry Committee evaded the question of the taxable capacity of the people, and Sir Basil is comfortably quiet about it in his budget speech. This is the fourth year of realized surpluses, and yet the war level of taxation is kept up. Our expenditure is disproportionately large. We are not against essential expenditure, we are not against increasing expenditure, but the ways and objects of expenditure ought to be such as to promote the welfare of the people. We spend 55 crores on military. This is an enormous and unconscionable burden. India is suffering from top-heavy expenditure. The problem of public debt has for the first time received scientific treatment at the hands of Sir Basil Blackett. Our total debt now amounts to 975 crores of rupees but of this huge debt 775 crores represent productive debt. It may be noted that it is very difficult to distinguish between the productive and unproductive debt in India. The problems of tariff, income-tax, excise, land revenue, postal and railway rates and the borrowings of the Government of India require careful study and scrutiny. The price of sound financial administration is study and vigilance on the part of the Legislature and the public. We require hard thinking in grappling and tackling the problems of finance. It is admitted that we have very few thinkers in this field and it is time our leaders devoted more attention and energy to these problems.

In view of the impending financial changes, and the innovations introduced by Sir Basil Blackett—such as the separation of the Railway budget from the General budget, the provision for the reduction or avoidance of public debt, the policy of converting debt with a view to reduce interest charges, and the definite policy of borrowing in India and avoiding borrowing abroad—we welcome the second edition of Prof. K. T. Shah's book "Sixty Years' of Indian Finance," (D. B. Taraporewalla, Bombay, Price R10), Professor Shah deals with all the problems with a thorough grasp of the subject. His treatment is at once historical, descriptive and critical. His figures are up-to-date and his constructive criticism is as sober as it is practical. There is no other book which deals with all the aspects of Indian finance so thoroughly, so comprehensively and with so much lucidity. Prof. Shah is at once a sound economist, an accurate historian, and a fair critic. His suggestions on various subjects, all of which we cannot endorse, are worth serious consideration. He is admittedly a nationalist but his nationalism is not inconsistent with internationalism. He is avowedly a socialist but his socialism is more of the nature of Fabianism. He rightly believes that the system of taxation should be utilised not only for the redistribution of wealth but also for directly promoting the material welfare of the people. "Sixty Years' of Indian Finance" ought to be read by all who want to understand the management—is it not mismanagement?—of Indian finance from 1860 to 1927 and who want to follow the financial policy of the Government without going into the details. About the views of Professor Shah on various topics, we would draw attention to his opinion on the ratio controversy. Speaking of the benefit to the Government by 1s. 6d. ratio, Prof. Shah says, "for a saving to the Government of 7 crores, the cost to the people would be seven times as much! Verily, it would be far better to have an additional taxation of 7 crores than penalise the Indian producer to the tune of seven times seven crores." The financial policy of the Government is squeezing the people to the utmost. It has resulted in keeping up the high level of taxation which is both unjust and undesirable. The borrowing policy of the Government—the ways and means—has destroyed for years any chance of industrial development, and the monetary policy has curtailed the purchasing power of the people. Enough of Blackett! Enough of financial experts from the British Treasury!

SWEATED LABOUR.

How the B. B. and C. I. Railway can, in spite of repeated protests on the part of its employees, continue to obtain their sweated labour is shown in the representation made to the Agent by the Association of the Railway's employees which is a thoroughly representative body with a membership of about 6,000. Of these a large number belong to the Loco services. More than half of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians in this branch have joined the Association, and it is they whom the circular issued by the Agent in July last affects most, as they form the majority of the drivers and shunters. It says a good deal for the spirit of genuine trade unionism amongst the employees of this railway that the Association has a membership embracing all castes and creeds, and long before the Agent issued his circular of July last, it had sent him a representation giving him a detailed idea of their grievances in regard to increments in salary, method of recruitment and periods of rest from work. The representation was made on January 18, 1926. Months elapsed but no attention was paid to these grievances and on a reminder from the President of the Association, the Agent said that he was investigating into the matter. Meanwhile the injustice continued of classifying drivers according to new scales of pay and of introducing a method of promotion which was sure to lead to favouritism, the method of selection by the Loco Superintendent who was invested with the sole authority in the matter. At the end of last month when the President of the Association Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, again requested the Agent to attend to the men's grievances and warned him that further delay "was likely to create complications that might result in serious consequences" he was favoured with the laconic and irritating reply that "the matter was still under investigation." If the Agent still continues in his investigating mood which the men have every reason to interpret as a device to do nothing for them they will have no option but to resort to the strike weapon. We would urge the Agent to force them to do so. He ought to hav the good sense to treat an association of his railway's employees which has six years' of good organising work behind it, which is fully representative and which has never resorted to the extreme weapon of the strike in spite of sufficient provocation, with better consideration. The latest news is that he has seen the necessity of raising the wages of the drivers—by eight annas per day! As this cannot be considered a satisfactory response to their demands he will be well advised to meet a deputation of the men and discuss the whole question of their grievances fully and frankly with them. If he shows a spirit of conciliation, we are sure the men will respond to it.

A MERE PAWN.

That India is a mere pawn in the game of British Imperial policy is well illustrated in the manner in which the Indian Legislature has been treated by the British Government and the Government of India in regard to the transference of Aden to the Colonial Office. In 1921 Sir (then Mr.) Pheroze Sethna moved a resolution in the Council of State that the Governor-General-in-Council should represent to the Secretary of State for India that the administration of Aden should not be transferred to the Colonial Office and it was adopted. The Government of India's attitude towards the question was explained by Sir Denys Bray to be one of watching and waiting. They had not arrived, he said, at any conclusion in regard to it and they were "awaiting the opinion of Aden and also of India on the question." Now that the British Government have decided the question, it is the duty of the Government of India to take the public into confidence as to whether they had been consulted about it, and if they were whether they did accurately represent to Whitehall how public opinion both in Aden and India was decidedly against the transfer. The Government of Bombay, too, have as much reason to protest against the off-hand manner in which the question has been decided. As regards the residents of Aden, in a representation to the Government of Bombay they make it absolutely clear that they are against the transfer and they point out that the transfer will not reduce the burden on India as she will be made "to contribute heavily for her protection and for the protection of her trade route." The memorial is signed not only by Indians resident in Aden, but by the Arabs and Jews of the place and this is a clear indication that the transfer has been made in direct violation of the wishes of the communities which have made Aden their home, and without even the courtesy of consulting the Indian Legislature. That body ought to make a strong protest against being subjected to such a cavalier treatment.

TRAGEDY OF THE 16D. RATIO.

REPREHENSIBLE GOVERNMENT TACTICS.

THE LAST STAGE OF THE STRUGGLE.

(FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI, Mar. 9.

Delhi which has alike been the cradle and the grave of many empires has witnessed many tragedies in its long history. But, perhaps, the tragedy that began on Monday morning and culminated on Tuesday evening was none the less ghastly in that it has ing was neither spectacular nor sanguinary. Of course the attendance in the galleries was a record one and the ladies had mustered in extraordinary numbers to contribute their quota of colour and charm and to honour and inspire the heroes on either side. And the attendance of the members broke all past records; for the highest voting uptil now was recorded on the National Demand when 119 members took part in the voting. But as the division figures showed the total strength of the members to be 133—a record figure indeed. Coming to the merits of the central question involved in the debate the poverty and the starvation of millions of our people was indeed at stake. Our peasants stood to loose crores in their production as well as in debts and Government revenue if the 18d. ratio was accepted. So also did Indian business and commerce stood to lose millions which would be pocketed by Government and all foreign interests. The atmosphere was thus very tense and vibrant with silent excitement when Sir Basil rose to move his Currency Bill before the full House.

BLOWS AND COUNTER-BLOWS.

A Homeric struggle of this kind would naturally begin with blows and counter-blows. The general manner and tone of the Finance Member was prosaic and placid. He spoke like a professor convinced of his thesis to a group of ignorant students. His speech was apparently closely reasoned but was obviously one sided and made nothing of the well known arguments of his adversaries. But even he sought on this unique occasion to rise to the high regions of eloquence and rhetoric but nearly made himself ridiculous by trotting out his worn out eleven points and repeating "ad nauseam" his monotous refrain "For the benefit of nobody." The selection of Pandit Malaviya as the spokesman of the popular case has been criticised in some quarters. But barring Sir Purshottomdas—who naturally reserved himself for a later stage of discussion—it would indeed have been difficult to find a more universally respected leader who had devoted himself with the zeal and the enthusiasm of youth to the untiring study of this somewhat complicated question. The venerable Pandit seemed to express the unflinching determination of all the popular parties in the Assembly to fight the nefarious attempt of Government and to lay the foundations of a sound debate by recounting the shameful record of Government's failures on this question. Sir Victor followed up the Pandit's charge and was in fine form. But Sir Purshottamdas was, indeed, the hero of the day and presented Sir Basil his nine points as a counterblast to the eleven questions of the latter. And the curtain was wrung down on the first and preparatory act of the tragedy with the House agreeing "nem con" to the consideration of the Bill.

HONOURS OF THE DEBATE.

The honours of the debate held on Tuesday last have been rightly awarded to the Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Sir Purshottamdas. But I am afraid the press report has done at best scant justice to Mr. Mehta who recounted the most telling arguments in favour of 16d ratio. Leaving aside the doubtful question of index figures of prices, he asked if many other items that must be classed as "prices" had been adjusted to the ratio? Have the figures of Government revenue and the Railway rates and freights been reduced by 12 1|2 per cent. to suit the new ratio? If all prices and so the total cost of living have been satisfactorily adjusted—and Government are thoroughly convinced on the point—have the crores set apart for civil and military establishments been reduced by 12 1|2 per cent. in conformity with the new ratio? To bring the point home to the House, Mr. Mehta pointedly asked the paid bureacrats sitting on the opposition benches if they one and all will be prepared to accept a proportionate reduction in their salaries? Of course none responded to his call. No reply was made to these most pertinent queries till the House voted on this question and yet the astute Finance Member who of course knew the trick he was playing had the hardihood to tell us afterwards that Mr. Mehta's arguments did not require any answer at all. Could bureaucratic callousness and brazen-facedness go any further?

DISGRACEFUL TACTICS.

A more tragic note was sounded by Sir Purshottamdas. He replied categorically to all the eleven points of his adversary though the latter did not return the courtesy by replying to his nine questions. But in effect he asked if it was any use adducing any arguments before the House. He also referred to the disgraceful cooing and wooing that was being carried on by official champions in the lobby? And while he appeared to heave a sigh of relief when he finally shifted the whole responsibility in the matter to the House he was probably passing through the most agonising moments of anxious suspense.

THE CROWNING TRAGEDY!

But the result was not long in coming. Sir Basil waived his right to reply as he was obviously convinced of his majority. The popular parties—which succeeded in persuading Mr. Chamanlal and Mr. Kunzru to walk with them—returned from the lobby with sorrow written on their faces. Government benches and their proteges on the other hand returned in a trinmphant mood. We could see from the press galleries the total as they were placed on the President's table. And when he announced amongst thundering official applause, the narrow victory of 18d. ratio, a sorrow too deep for words or tears hallowed the face of the national knight who saw all his untiring labours carried at considerable sacrifice for well nigh two years end in smoke in a second. It was indeed most painfull to see his lips twitching in agony and his eyes dimming with unseen tears. But let nobody imagine that the sacred cause exposused by this merchant patriot was ruined either by the weight of official arguments or by real Hindu-Muslim dissensions. These dissensions should have indeed proved more effective in defeating Mr. Jayakar's motion which was distinctly of a real constitutional character and which was carried by such a clear majority. The fact is that the three or four intransigent Musalmans and a Hindu who turned the scales in favour of 18d. ratio shamelessly and deliberately went over to the Government, for reasons best known to themselves. This was indeed the crowning part of the tragedy—one which may well remind us of many a critical desertion which betrayed warriors of old on many a battle field.

And now I await with a calm resignation the third and the final act of the drama on Saturday the 12th instant.

SAKLATVALA ON GANDHI

MR BHARUCHA'S REPLY

Shapurji, like a Soviet, is fond of giving shocks! And his Open Letter to Gandhiji will really give a shock to all India—of jubilation to his critics, of grief to his admirers and adherents! Let us analyse his letter dispassionately and determine, whether he has "viewed" Gandhiji and his work aright; for then alone can his "Review" of Gandhiji's work be fair and correct.

SHAPURJI'S INCORRECT IMPRESSIONS.

Let me just point out Shapurji's incorrect impressions of Gandhiji and his work:

(1) The Charkha is not an attack on machinery.

(2) Gandhiji has not opposed artistic work on Khadi.

(3) Gandhiji is not against the Government canals and scientific farming. Why, he has been insisting on scientific dairying.

(4) Gandhiji is a supporter of all cottage industries—hand-weaving, carpentry, shoe-making, etc. The pivotal point is, whether any of these handicrafts can be introduced in every hamlet.

(5) Shapurji can and may ridicule an income of two annas a day, but that can

(Continued on page 10).

WOES OF BIJAPUR.

(BY A KARNATAKI).

It is amazing that when the starving thousands have been crying themselves hoarse for relief work and are willing to leave their dear homes even for a pittance, the Hon. Revenue Member should indulge in unsubstantiated and unsubstantiable statements and abuse the newspapers which did their plain duty of bringing to light the famine-stricken conditions, and that he could disbelieve the statements published by responsible persons and put blind faith in the information supplied to him by the officials. Now and again, the Secretary of the Bijapur Congress Committee who has no personal axe to grind has given a challenge to the Government to prove any statement to be exaggerated, muchless a mis-statement. The Collector of Bijapur is seeking protection behind the Revenue Member. We have no reason to doubt the honesty of his purpose and sincerity so apparent in his conversation. But so long as the sympathy remains in the abstract, so long as the honesty of his purpose is not translated into some benevolent act the noble professions of sympathy forcibly lead one to contrary conclusions.

The Government must admit that the present Collector of Bijapur has been over indulgently treated by the public of Kar-

(Continued on Page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

An Unpleasant Prospect.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir when severely heckled in the Legislative Council yesterday in regard to the scale of fees arranged by Government for counsel engaged for Mr. Harvey and for defending Sir Lawless Hepper, had a bad time of it in satisfactorily answering the volley of supplementary questions to his printed reply. The public may think that rules relating to the conduct of officers of Government are concerned about the manner of the execution of their duties by the officers when in Government service. According to the General Member's interpretation of them they also evidently contain rules about the conduct of Government towards these officers and one item in that conduct is presumably spending unlimited money for them over legal cases when they are involved in them "during the discharge of their duties." How much is to be spent remains an unfathomable mystery, so also does the question of recovering the money spent. It is certainly an unpleasant prospect for the tax-payer. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir cut a very sorry figure when in reply to Mr. Lalji Naranji's pertinent question about recovery of money from Sir Lawless Hepper in the event of his losing the case, he could only say that Government would try their utmost to recover the money. He completely collapsed when Mr. Husainbhoy Lalji pressed home the matter and asked him to quote the rule under which Government felt themselves bound to provide money for the prosecution of Mr. Nariman.

A Sore Point.

The Russians have always contended that Bessarabia ought to belong to Russia. In Tsarist days Russian diplomacy always viewed with hostility Rumanin's efforts to claim that province as her own because of linguistic and cultural affinities. Russians denied that any such affinities existed in the northern portions of Bessarabia at all to justify the Rumanian claim for complete political domination of the territory. Soviet Russia has continued the policy of the former Russian Government, of claiming Bessarabia as one of the Russian provinces, but after the Great War Rumania saw a chance of annexing it for herself, and British and French diplomacy was only too willing to help her. Now that Italy has ratified the Bessarabian Treaty of 1920, Rumania has reason to be jubilant over the fact that the three most important Powers in Europe upon whose military support she can count are with her in her latest move of consolidating her territories. The ideal of a Greater Rumania is not relished at Moscow. It is a sore point with the Soviet. But it is likely that this closer affinity of interest between Western Powers and Rumania may induce Germany to grasp more warmly the hand of friendship Soviet Russia holds out to her.

Prescriptive Claims.

When it comes to appointing Agents of Railway Administrations the Government of India discover that nobody has prescriptive claims for such jobs. In other words they can go to whomsoever they choose irrespective of questions of seniority or other qualifications. In reply to Mr. Acharya's questions in the Assembly about the appointment of Mr. T. G. Russell as Agent of the G. I. P., Sir Charles Innes admitted that this officer was only 39 on the 19th January 1926 and that he was Deputy Agent, G.I.P. Railway in December 1925. Now it is proposed to make him Agent, a post which conveys nearly double the salary of Rs. 1,859 per mensem which he obtained as Deputy Agent. The question how many senior Europeans and Indians he supersedes, when he becomes Agent, Sir Charles Innes avoided answering by saying that no officer has a prescriptive right to the Agent's post. We imagine, however, that every officer had a right to receive equitable treatment. It does seem hard that supercessions such as this should be defended in so nonchalant a fashion.

Wasteful Methods.

That the Government of Bombay in spite of repeated protests against their extravagance, still continue to pursue their wasteful methods of expenditure is shown in the figures of annual expenditure for the department of the Director of Information. The figures from 1920-21 to 1926-27 supplied to Mr. Ginwalla in reply to his question show a varying curve in extravagance, the highest limit having been reached in 1923-24 when the tax-payer had to spend Rs. 64,821 for it. This year's estimates show a decrease of about Rs. 20,000 but the whole question whether the work at present done by such a high-salaried official as the present Director of Information cannot be done in a less costly manner. That the Legislative Council has passed the demand under this head year after year was enough for Mr. Hotson to conclude that it agreed with the Government in keeping up this costly show of a fat-salaried Director and his staff. The official bloc can vote away anything the Government like. What we want is a Publicity officer who with a limited staff can run the department on a thoroughly moderate scale of expenditure. As for the Directorship of Labour Intelligence it can be most suitably held by an Indian with a good training in the collection of statistical data. There are a number of such men available to the Government if only they want to use their services.

"ENOUGH MONEY FOR MR. NARIMAN'S PROSECUTION"!

GENERAL MEMBER CORNERED.

"PROHIBITION THE GOAL."

MINISTER'S PIOUS ASSURANCE.

When the Bombay Council proceeded on Friday with interpellations Mr. Amritlal Sheth asked the General Member how much total expenditure Government wanted to incur for the prosecution of Mr. Nariman and the defence of Sir L. Hepper. The General Member said there was enough money in the Legal Department. When driven to a corner by Mr. H. A. Lalji who pertinently asked him under what rules Government were bound to defend Sir Lawless, the Hon. Mr. C. Jehangir demanded notice of the question, and informed the House in the evening that the rules he referred to were "Government Servants' Conduct Rules."

Discussion on Mr. G. I. Patel's cut motion asking a reduction of a lakh of rupees from the total demand under the head "Excise" was continued. The motion was rejected by the House and the original demand for the grant was allowed.

The demand for the grant of Rs. 6,83,000 moved by the Home Member for the expenditure on European education was also allowed.

There was a very lively debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday afternoon when the House proceeded with the interpellations of the day. Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik had asked the Government to state what expenditure they had sanctioned for prosecuting Mr. Nariman, M.L.C., and for defending Sir Lawless Hepper in the defamation cases arising out of the Back Bay Reclamation Inquiry. The Hon. General Member had given a printed reply that Government had engaged the services of Messrs. Little and Company as solicitors and of Mr. S. G. Velinkar as counsel. Solicitors were to be paid Rs. 150 per day and Counsel Rs. 450 per day.

IN HOT WATERS.

On reading his printed reply, the Hon. General Member had to face a very hostile House. He was ruthlessly assailed with a volley of supplementary question. He was so completely outwitted by many a relentless debator on the Opposition side that to no query he could give a straight reply. Mr. Amritlal Sheth wanted to know how much total expenditure Government wanted to incur for the prosecution of Mr. Nariman and the defence of Sir Lawless Hepper. Mr. Cowasji could give no conclusive and satisfactory reply. He fumbled in the matter hopelessly. First he said that he would ask the money in a supplementary grant. When Mr. Balak Ram whispered something from the back Bench, the General Member told the House that there was enough money in the Legal Department. The ways of the bureaucracy like those of Providence are unscrutable, and Providence alone knows how many thousands of tax-payers' rupees Government are going to spend on this adventure.

QUOTE THE RULES.

In a most pertinent question Mr. Lalji Naranji asked how Government were going to recover money from Sir Lawless Hepper if the prosecution against Mr. Nariman failed. He was not willing to believe in sweet promises given by Government. Mr. Cowasji in trying to give a reply found himself at sea. He could not point to any positive guarantee that could recover the money. He gave an airy assurance that Government would see that they recovered money from their officers. The Hon. General Member was pushed to the back corner when in a most tactical way, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji asked him under what rules Government were bound to defend Sir Lawless Hepper. That was the most inconvenient question Mr. Cowasji could think of. For a while he sat dumb-founded looking to the faces of his colleagues but no satisfactory reply could he had. For full ten minutes he was wading in extremely hot waters. Then his parliamentary wits rose to the occasion and he demanded a notice of the question before he could be made to reply. In the evening he told the House that the rules he referred to were "Government Servants' Conduct Rules."

EXCISE MINISTER SPEAKS OUT.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Minister for Excise, made a lengthy statement on the Excise policy of Government in connection with Mr. G. I. Patel's cut motion. More or less, he re-iterated the assurances given only the day before by the Finance Member. He once more admitted the fact that total prohibition was the goal of Government's Excise policy and they did not want to go back on their promises.

The cut motion was rejected by the House and the original demand for grant was allowed.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

The debates of the day centred round the demanud for the grant of Rs. 6,83,000 moved by the Home Member for the expenditure on European education. Several members in the House showed their resentment at the deplorable want of confidence with which the Governments looked upon the Indian Ministers. The Home Member, in his reply, assured the House that the question of European education was going to be considered by the Statutory Commission only after a couple of years. Finally the grant was made.

GRANT FOR EDUCATION.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Minister for Education, then moved a total demand for grant of Rs. 1,91,33,000 under "Education Transferred." He offered no comments while introducing the demand. Several cuts were proposed and were ultimately withdrawn or rejected. Mr. B. G. Phaljani asked the omission of Rs. 1,93,330, charges on account of additional staff and equipment for the College of Engineering at Poona. After sufficient explanation had been given the motion was withdrawn.

BOY-SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Mr. M. G. Bhosle (West Khandesh) next moved the omission of Rs. 40,000 expenditure on the Boy Scout Movement. It was a standing complaint in the House that the movement was not properly conducted. Speaker after speaker claimed that the Movement had to be Indianized. The Hon. Sir Chimanlal V. Mehta gave a solid contribution to the debate. He stated that the movement was intended to create a real Brotherhood. According to him the first principle of that Movement was its complete dissociation from the realm of politics. He saw no reason why Mahatma Gandhi, as a social worker, should not be allowed to exercise his influence on the Scouts. The amendment was ultimately withdrawn.

DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) moved the omission of grant asked for the opening of Inter-Science classes at the Deccan College, Poona. Speakers declared that a time had come when the Minister for Education ought to give support to the aided institutions in preference to the Government ones. Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmad wanted to preserve the dignity of the historical College. The dicussion on this motion will continue to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Council met on Friday afternoon and proceeded with the discussion of the Excise policy of the Bombay Government. The amendment of Dr. G. I. Patel asking a reduction of a lakh of rupees from the total Excise grant, was further disscussed for an hour and a half.

HOSTILE HOUSE

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the General Member, had to face, an extremely hostile House when he replied to a question in connection with the prosecution of Mr. K. F. Nariman. Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik had asked what money was going to be spent by Government on the prosecution of Mr. Nariman. In his reply, the General Member had given the daily charges of the Solicitors and Barrister that were engaged by the Government for conducting the case.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan: Are not the charges exorbitant?

The General Member—The services are engaged under usual terms.

Mr. Vamanrao Mukadam:—Why are the letters "M.L.C." after Mr. Nariman's name dropped in the printed answer? Is there any intention behind it?

The General Member:—I apologise for that mistake.

Dr. M. K. Dixit:—Is it true that Government are thinking of withdrawing the prosecution?

The General Member:—Government have not prosecuted Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji:—Why are Government defending Sir Lawless Hepper?

General Member: Because he is prosecuted in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. H. Lalji: Is not Mr. Nariman being prosecuted in the discharge of his duties, for giving evidence before the Committee?

The President: The Hon. Member cannot enter into details.

Replying to another question Mr. Cowasji said: If Mr. Harvey succeeded Government would bear the cost.

Khan Saheb Mansuri: Has any deposit money been taken from the officer and, if so, how much?

Mr. Cowasji: Government will try to recover the money from him if he loses the case.

Mr. Swami Narayan:—Is there any provision in the budget for this additional expenditure?

The General Member:—The Lagal Department have got sufficient provision.

Mr. Mukadam:—Is it the policy of the Government to shield their officers under all circumstances?

The General Member:—The policy of

(Continued on page 11).

TELEGRAM CENSORSHI P

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

WILL CURRENCY BILL BE PASSED TODAY?

DELHI, March 11.

The third sitting of the Assembly for voting on demands for grants was held to-day. Mr. Bhore replying to Mr. Acharya said Colonel Needham was deputed by the Government of India at the suggestion of the General Medical Council to assist Sir Norman Walker. The estimated cost of the tour of Sir Norman and Col. Needham was a little over 33,000 rupees to be borne in equal proportions by Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the U. P., the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Burma.

Mr. Parsons replying to Mr. Acharya said Government had decided to appoint Mr. Russell to succeed Sir R. Maclean as the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway. No officer had prescriptive claim to the post of the Agent and no question of suppression therefore arose.—A. P.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 11.

What should be said of this day's debate? Only this much that a rather murkey weather in the morning made the members dull and only dull, and a good lunch in the afternoon drove them to sleep. None could, of course, help it, because member after member spoke and spoke on the grievances of the Postal Department subordinate employees. There was in fact no reason for all members taking part in this discussion, especially after the thorough and able speech of Diwan Chaman Lal. After Diwan Chaman Lal's speech the cut motion should have been put to vote and carried. In that case many other cuts could have been carried to-day. Since it is otherwise, it means that a good few hours have been wasted. However, to-day's lethargy and dull and drab inclinations will be more than compensated by to-morrow's debate on the Currency Bill. The debate will undoubtedly be of a very high order,

MUSLIM CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONALISTS.

MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETS TO-MORROW

The topic in Assembly circles since the division on the ratio is the question of Muslim co-operation with the Nationalists on the floor of the Assembly. A meeting of the All-India Muslim League has been convened for Sunday (13th inst.), to which invitation has been issued to all Muslim members of the Central Legislature whether members of the Council of the Muslim League or not, with a view to clarify Muslim attitude on the question of the terms of co-operation with Nationalist groups in the Assembly and failing it, to chalk out a plan of independent action of the Muslims in the Central Legislature. In the meanwhile, it is understood the Independent stout is not functioning now. It is understood the group was not functioning actively even before the Ratio division. It is not functioning at all since the Ratio division.—Free Press.

Early to-morrow morning I shall wire of what the members are "thinking" over the Currency Bill. No one has stood more loyally by the 16d. ratio than Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar. Hats off to him. Bombay must even be grateful to him; with equal zest and vigour Pandit Malaviyaji and Mr. Jinnah whose services to our country at this juncture have been singularly brilliant, are endeavouring to give to Government, by way of votes, a bit of their own mind and what Nationalist India is thinking about the ratio controversy. They might fail, but in that failure would lie their worth and their price. So, till to-morrow, let the little gods in the market place be propitiated.

NEW DELHI, March 11.

Discussion on the Budget grants was continued to-day in the Assembly. The attendance was thin both in the Houses and the galleries.

After question time the Home Member announced business for the next week. On the 14th and the 15th Budget grants will be discussed, and the next day business standing over from Tuesday and other minor bills and resolutions will be considered. The 17th and the 18th will be holidays and the 19th will be devoted to official business.

GRIEVANCES OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

Sir D'Arcy Lindsay spoke first this morning on the token motion of Mr. Prakasam (a cut of Rs. 1,500) on the Postal Department to raise the question of the salaries of the subordinate staff. While there was the desire on the part of the members to reduce the postal rates, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay asked where the money would come from the wages of the subor-

Col. Gidney associated himself with the observations of Mr. Nirmul Chunder Chunder in regard to the Calcutta postal employees. He agreed with Diwan Chaman Lal that the cost of living had gone high. He appealed to Sir B. N. Mitra to take up the enquiry that has been promised. He desired that there should be a reserve fund as in the Military Department.

Mr. Acharya regretted that the Madras employees had been unfairly handled in the

(Continued on next page).

PEKING GOVT. WARNED.

STRONG SOVIET NOTE.

THREAT OF EXCEPTIONAL MEASURES.

LONDON, March 11.

Shanghai.—A second strongly-worded Soviet note warns the Peking Government that the violation of the safety of the couriers of the "Pamiat Lenina" will compel Soviets to take exceptional measures.—Reuter.

WARSHIP REACHES HONKONG

LONDON, March 11.

Hong Kong.—The "Warship Dauntless" has arrived.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN BOGEY AGAIN.

"GUARDIAN" ON TROUBLE FROM NORTH-WEST

LONDON, March 11.

Reviewing the budget debates in the Assembly, the "Manchester Guardian" expresses the opinion that as long as relations with Russia are bad there is always a chance of trouble from the Northwest, and when communications with China begin to be developed it is very ikely that India will be made acutely conscious of the existence of the North-east Frontier. It argues that the Indian objection that the Army does not merely serve for the defence of India ought to be discounted by the fact that the British army and navy are likewise held in readiness to come to India's assistance at the time of need. The newspaper congratulates Sir Basil Blackett on securing the approval for the 18d. rupee. It declares that the work of Indian universities in spreading the knowledge of economics deserves the share of credit and that Congress has not enhanced its prestige by ordering Swarajists to raise the antiquated banner. On the other hand the controversy shows that India's representatives would

HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCE

NO DEFINITE PROPOSALS RECEIVED YET

NEW DELHI, Mar. 11.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar General Secretary All-India Congress Committee sends the following to the press:—

As the conversations now proceeding among leaders on respect of proposals for the solution of the present Hindu-Muslim differences and the establishment of Hindu-Muslim unity have not yet resulted in definite proposals so as to enable the Working Committee to present its report within the next few days in accordance with the resolution of the Congress at Gauhati, and as, in the absence of this report, there is no other business of sufficient importance to require the attendance of members from the different provinces many of whom will naturally be busy with their work in the local Legislative Councils during the budget session, the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee called for March 22nd has been postponed pending the receipt of the above report of the Working Committee. Due notice will be given of the date of the next meeting of the Committee as soon as the report is received.—A. P.

produce better results by regarding themselves as India's advocates rather than as Parliamentary Opposition.—Reuter.

A GOVERNOR'S SECESSION.

CHANG-TSO- LIN'S LOSS

LONDON, March 11.

Peking.—600 persons wounded in a fight near Honan have arrived.

Chang-Tso-lins artillery which is undoubtedly superior to that of his rivals effectively covered the crossing of the Yellow River by the Northerners at several points in spite of opposition by the generals who are nominally supporters of Wu-pei-fu but are now semi-independent allies of the Southerners. Their forces form a buffer with which the Northerners will have to deal before they can establish touch with the Nationalists. Recent events at Kiangsu and Anhwei where the local Government has seceded to the Nationalists have deprived Chang-Tso-lin of Chang-Tsun-Chang's help against the South.

LOYALISTS ASSASSINATED.

Shanghai.—Loyal workers continue to be assassinated in streets by gunmen employed by the local labour extremists. Sporadic strikes are breaking out in cotton mills.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

VERY HEAVY TOLL

LONDON, March 11.

Tokio.—The latest earthquake figures received at the Home Office show that 2,687 persons have been killed, 6,443 injured and 10,000 houses destroyed.—Reuter.

Seth Keshavdas Nevatia of Bombay has been elected president of the forthcoming 9th session of the All India Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha to be held at Calcutta on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of April.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO COMPLETE FREEDOM.

SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU INTERVIEWED.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, who represented India at the International Congress against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism, held at Brussels, interviewed by our special representative said that the impression he gathered from talk with the various delegates was that in regard to India they admitted "the full right of India to complete independence" and clearly stated that they would themselves fight for this right in accordance with the wishes of the Indian people.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17.

Pt. J. Nehru gave the following interview to our representative Mr. K. S. Hirlekar who called upon him before his departure from Brussels to Switzerland, where he is going to stay for some time.

1. The session of the International Congress against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism is over, so I would like to know your impressions about it. Would you, please, tell me now your views about the importance of such a Congress to the colonial oppressed countries and especially to India?

The International Congress was a greater success than any one anticipated. In spite of all manner of difficulties, delegates from all parts of the world, and by their enthusiasm and eagerness showed that this Congress filled a long felt want. It is obvious that co-ordination in the vorious national movements of oppressed countries against more or less common antagonists will result in strengthening each separate movement. And against such a joint effort, success should not be long delayed.

2. What practical things were actually achieved in this first session?

As for practical achievements of the Congress, the mere fact that it afforded an opportunity to various people to meet together and discuss their problems has been a great gain. If this organisation works efficiently, as I have every hope it will, I have no doubt that we can look forward to great results.

3. What are your views as regards the plan of work koutined in this Congress?

The Congress has, so far, not oullined the details of the work. It has laid down the policy and it will lay stress immediately on wide spread propaganda.

FUTURE OF INDIA.

4. What are your views as regards the plan of work outlined in this Congress?

4. You must have had talks with British, Chinese, Inonesian and several other delegations. May I know your impressions about them?

The impression I gathered from talk with the various delegates was one of extra-ordinary unanimity of purpose and enthusiasm. The British Left Wing delegates themselves brought forward the joint resolution on India and China. This is a very hopeful sign, specially as they definitely undertook to carry on an effective and active struggle for the complete freedom of these two countries. In regard to India, they admitted "the full right of India to complete independence," and clearly stated that they would themselves fight for this right in accordance with the wishes of the Indian people.

The Chinese delegates were full of life and energy and enthusiasm, and utterly unlike one's idea of the placid and tranquil Chinese. Most of them were young. It is obvious that the Chinese revolution has brought about a considerable change in the mentality of the Chinese people, and has filled them with new life.

5. You won't mind if I ask you at the end for a message to be conveyed to the people of India.

I hope the Indian National Movement will fully co-operate with the new International Organisation, and through it with the national organisations of other oppressed countries. In this way, our movement will not only gain in breadth and vision, but will also be helped in many ways by the other peoples of the world.

Many speakers at the International Congress pointed out the historical character of the meeting. This was a correct description. The Congress begins a new era of mutual co-operation, and in the future history of the struggle for emancipation it is bound to occupy an honoured place.

"GOOD OLD JACKSON."

BENGAL GOVERNOR EN ROUTE TO INDIA.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

A gathering of political and cricket celebrities bid farewell to Sir Stanley and Lady Jackson at Victoria en route to India. Mr. Baldwin and Lord Hawke met Sir Stanley and Lady Jackson in Royal waiting room where the reception was held and heartly joined in cheering subsequent to departure of train. Interviewed by Reuter, he said that he was almost overcome by warmth of greetings. Messages received—messages of good luck—had been wonderful. Tribute which moved him most was Mr. Baldwin's speech at dinner to Sir S. Jackson in the House of Commons. It was best thing man could wish to hear about himself. Mr. Baldwin entered the carriage and bid farewell to Sir Stanley and Lady Jackson after they had posed for photographers. Sir Robert Hutchison Chief Liberal Whip conveyed Mr. Lloyd George's good wishes to Sir Stanley and Lady Jackson. Representatives of Lord Birkenhead, Earl Winterton and Mr. Chatterjee were among those present. Cheers and cries of "Good Old Jackson" greeted the departure of the train.—Reuter.

AVIATION ON THE FRONTIER

SIR S. HOARE'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN AIR FORCE

LONDON, Mar. 10.

"For the first time, the supreme importance of imperial air policy receives proper importance" declared Sir Samuel Hoare in moving the adoption of the Air Estimates in the House of Commons to-day, stating that the foundations of the Imperial air policy had been laid, and the framework of structure was showing abovegrounds. He did not think that sufficient attention was always given to the excellency of the work carried out in difficult conditions by the Air Force on the Indian Frontier. He spoke from personal experience, when he said, that air forecemen were taking over more effectively an integral share in the defence of the country, patrolling the country and using landing grounds amidst rugged high mountains, that only high skill and training of the British pilot could achieve. He cited certain military operation of the Air Force men last year which was carried out so quickly and completely that it was seriously suggested that it was not campaign and they ought not to have medals because there were practically no casualties on either side.—Reuter's Special Service.

£ 96,000 FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

WHO IS TO PAY THE COST,

LONDON, Mar. 10.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to questions, Earl Winterton said that the total estimated cost of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India was about £96,000, and he was unable to say what proportion thereof would be debitable to the visit of the Commission to England.

Earl Winterton stated that the Government of India did not intend to present Geneva Slavery Convention to the Indian Legislature for its ratification, during its present session, but action could be taken without its submission to the Legislature and the Government of India had agreed to its ratification subject to certain reservations made at Geneva when the Convention was signed.

Mr. Ammon asked whether the Government intended to leave the Indian Navy Bill to free vote of the Indian Legislature.

Earl Winterton in reply said that he presumed that Mr. Ammon referred to the consequential legislation, and he was unable to anticipate the decision of the Indian authorities in the exercise of their discretion with regard to the procedure to be adopted.—Reuter.

URUGUAYAN AIRMEN ARRIVE SAFELY

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Paris.—The missing Uruguayan airmen have arrived safely at Cape Juby.—Reuter.

JAPAN ACCEPTS U S INVITATION

LONDON, March 11.

Tokio.—Jawan has accepted the American invitation to the Three-Power Naval Conference.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

Madrid.—King Alfonso has distinctly improved. His temperature on Thursday was normal.—Reuter.

Nelson.—A bulletin says that the Duchess of York passed a very comfortable day. It is hoped she will be able to re-embark on the "Renown" to-morrow.—Reuter.

London.—His Majesty King gave audience to Sir Hlvh Stephenson on his appointment as Governor of Bihar and Orissa and invested him with Commandership of the Star of India.—Reuter.

HUNGER STRIKE IN INSEIN JAIL.

MISLEADING OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

RANGOON MAIL'S" GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 11.

Today's "Rangoon Mail" publishes the following:

The "Rangoon Mail" has reason to believe that the communique recently issued by the Government of Bengal purporting to be a contradiction of the report of the latest hunger-strike by the Bengal State prisoners in the Insein jail is extremely erroneous and misleading in essential particulars. After careful enquiries the "Mail" is in a position to reiterate that the hunger-strike did take place on 9th Feby. 1927 and lasted for over a fornight. Surprise is expressed in responsible non-official circles at the belated and half-hearted communique of the Bengal authorities who like Rip-Van-Winkle seem to have wakened up and become wiser after the event. From information available so far (and which the paper has no reason to dis-believe) the "Rangoon Mail" asserts that the report of the grievances of the political prisoners published in its columns is correct in all essential particulars and further declares that the official statement that no huger-strike has taken place is completely at variance with the facts of the case. It has been already pointed out that the State Prisoners had at first no quarrel with the jail staff personally with whose helpless position they rather sympathised. As soon as the hunger-strike was started the local authorities expressed every anxiety to come to a settlement and at the repeated representation of the Superintendent sent several letters and telegrams to the higher authorities recommending that the State prisoners might be sent away without further delay to Mandalay or, as an alternative, the Under-trial Ward in the local jail might be placed at their disposal. As a matter of fact the local authorities were every moment expecting transfer orders for the State prisoners in Insein jail, and also went so far as to request them to supply the lists of their property preparatory to the transfer. But the Bengal Government's eleventh hour refusal brought about a crisis and put the Jail Superintendent in a queer predicament. At last when the hunger-strike was fairly well advanced the Superintendent felt constrained to take the initiative himself and on his own responsibility removed some of the more urgent of the grievances of the prisoners in anticipation of the sanction of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Burma, who is also reported to be sympathetic. It was only after their grievances were partially removed and much friendly persuation was brought to bear on them that the State prisoners terminated the strike. That is the truth of the whole episode.

MORE WAGES FOR DRIVERS

B. B. AND C. I. RY. AUTHORITIES' DECISION.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 10.

The authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway have issued a circular in which they announce that they have raised the rate of wages now paid to goods drivers from Rs 7-8 to Rs. 8 per day and from Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8 for passenger drivers.—A. P.

BENGAL MUSLIM DEPUTATION

NEW DELHI, Mar. 10.

An influential deputation of Bengal Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly waited on Sir Alexander Muddiman in connection with the firing near Barisal. Mr. Ghuznavi and his colleagues presented their case for the consideration of the Government. Sir Alexander gave them a courteous and patient hearing and assured them that their representations would receive careful consideration. The proceedings were not open to the press.—A. P.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS FROM FIJI.

DELHI, Mar. 10.

Intimation has been received that S. S. Santhia left Mauritius for Bombay on March 22nd with 308 returning Indian emigrants. S. S. "Ganges" from Fiji carrying 984 returning Indian emigrants including 482 for Madras is expected to arrive at Calcutta on or about March 24th.—A. P.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. 22560

SAKLATWALA ON GANDHI.

(Continued from Page 8.)

keep two souls alive for a day in a village.

(6) How does Shapurji propose to organise the people, who are famishing for want of a full meal a day?

(7) Shapurji evidently does not know, that there are thousands and thousands of women in India unable to cover their body! If they can be made to spin, will they not be able to feed and clad themselves? Where is the question of robbing Peter to Pay Paul?

(8) Does Gandhiji support the Zamindars? No.

(9) Does Gandhiji support the Capitalists? No.

(10) Is not one of the finest Labour movements in India flourishing in Ahmedabad under his protecting wings and under the able management of Anusuya Ben and Shankerlal Banker?

(11) Has not Gandhiji always insisted on the people to stand up for their rights and to maintain their self-respect?

(12) Does not Gandhiji treat all people alike?

(13) Has he not repeatedly said and written openly that he disdains being called Mahatma?

(14) Does he not frequently ask people not to touch his feet? And if they insist, as I know, they do, should he drive them away, or take himself away to the Himalayas?

(15) "To be a good old Gandhi," is it necessary to wear coat and trouser, when millions of his brothers and sisters have to be content with bare loin cloth? Does not the present covering of Gandhiji indicate his sense of humility and equality with the poor? hence his review is incorrect and unfair. Verily, Shapurji has viewed Gandhiji and his work incorrectly, and have his review is incorrect and unfair. Nay, he has talked like a Daniel coming to judgment; but with incorrect premises, good old Shapurji has faltered sadly.

POINTS WORTH CONSIDERING.

Having shown, where Shapurji has erred and erred very badly, let us turn to the good points in his letter.

With due deference to Mahatma, this writer, has all along held and said, that the Bardoli decision was a great blunder in the history of India's fight for Freedom. For, it was, it is, and it will be, impossible to maintain an atmosphere of absolute non-violence for the execution of the Satyagraha campaign. This bureaucracy will never allow it. There is bound to be some sort of violence somewhere, when an All-India Satyagraha is to be launched. And the loss resulting from such stray acts of violence will be infinitesimally smaller than the daily drain of corn and cattle, and of death by starvation and fell disease.

EXAMPLES OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Shapurji's analysis of the Three Tasks that confront a nation in its onward march is really interesting, and the examples given are equally instructive. Shapurji's estimate of De Valera, Lenin, Kemal Pasha and Sun-Yat-Sen is clearly correct. Unconsciously, he is so unkind to the great Gandhiji, whom the World regards as one of her greatest men. Shapurji, tell us, who has failed:

(1) Gandhiji or his colleagues?
(2) Gandhiji or his lieutenants?
(3) Gandhiji or his workers?
(4) Gandhiji or India?

If you pause and ponder, Shapurji, you will find that barring the Bardoli decision, Gandhiji has not faltered. And even for the Bardoli decision, Pandit Malaviya, Jayakar and Natrajan brought all their pressure to bear on him. Remember, Shapurji. that in the words of Lord Lloyd, Gandhiji was within an ace of success.

STATE YOUR SCHEME—STAY AND WORK IT.

Now, Shapurji, it is neither fair nor profitable to criticise Gandhiji and his work without a thorough study of India and Indian conditions; and you would not claim to have known and studied the whole campaign in all its bearings from 1921 to till to-day. So, Shapurji, better devote your time in giving us your concrete scheme of work; and, make it convenient to stay here for a while, and work it. For, according to your own statement, the situation in India affects China, Egypt, Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan. I fully accept that view. Why not then stay with us for a while and launch your scheme with all your might? Good luck, Shapurji!—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

AIR FORCE ESTIMATES PASSED.

CONDITIONS OF AIR DISARMAMENT

LONDON, March 11.

The House of Commons carried air estimate by 225 votes to 112. Mr. Garro Jones urged disarmament in air and mentioned that pilotless aeroplanes had been developed in the United States capable of conveying explosives thirtyfive miles and dropping them. Supposing he said Continental Power developed distance of 100 miles and built 10,000 such machines what would save our cities?

AIR DISARMAMENT.

Sir Phillip Sassoon Under-Secretary for air, stressed the vulnerability of London and said that British attitude towards air disarmament was governed firstly by urgent calls of the Empire for development of aerial transport and secondly by the imperative need of adequately protecting the vital centre of Empire. When the programme was completed we should not have the largest air force in Europe. Therefore we could not in justice to Dominions and our own safety act alone or take initiative in air disarmament. Viscount Cecil was making definite proposals at Geneva Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

SUIT AGAINST MUMTAZ.

ALLEGED GIFT TO CHILD.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

Further hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court of the suit against Mumtaz Begum in respect of her alleged gift of ₹75,000 to her infant daughter Saadut Begum.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, appeard for the plaintiff. Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Motilal Setalwad instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the defendant Mumtaz Begum Abdul Rahiman, the husband of Mumtaz, further cross-examined by Mr. Taraporewalla, denied that he received only Rs. 50 from his father. His father was worth a million and had accounts in several banks from which witness could draw freely.

I put it to you that after your marriage with Mumtaz, you got only ₹80 from your father?—Never. There was no fixed amount that I was to receive.

This closed the evidence in the case.

Addressing the court on behalf of Mumtaz Begum Mr. Desai said that the main question was whether there had been a real gift at all. He contended that there was no satisfactory evidence of what was required, under the Mahomedan law, for a valid gift. Mumtaz Begum was at the time in a state of extreme nervousness. It did not matter, whether, from the point of view of a doctor, the operation was a serious one, but how did Mumtaz herself take to it? The fact was that Mumtaz at the time felt considerable apprehension of danger, however unreasonable it might be. In such a condition of mental agitation and nervousness, there was a sub-conscious and natural prompting for Mumtaz to say to her mother: "Take care of my child." That did not mean that she consciously intended to give away her child and her money for ever.

AN UNTHINKABLE STORY.

Even assuming that Mumtaz had in fact uttered the words regarding the alleged gift attributed to her, they were quite natural under the circumstances and did not represent her real intention. Mumtaz had no other property excepting this legacy, and it was unthinkable that they would be willingly part with the money which was her only independent means of support at the time, and throw herself all the more on the goodwill of her parents. The suggestion by the other side that Bawla intended the money for the child was a pure speculation.

Proceeding Mr. Desai said that the events that took place after August 10, 1925, the date of the alleged gift entirely negatived the theory of the gift. The suggestion made by Mahmadalli and Wazir Begum to the effect that they had drawn some moneys against the legacy on behalf of Saadut Begum and had spent the same on certain ceremonies connected with her birth was a false one. "It had its origin in a lawyer's advice, not in truth." It was brought to fit in with their story that the money belonged to the child.

THE DISPUTE ABOUT MARRIAGE.

The story was first invented, when a dispute arose with Mumtaz about her marriage.

The parents had taken a writing from her husband, Abdul Rehman, foregoing all his rights on the property of Mumtaz. That they had done on the footing that the money at present belonged to Mumtaz and after her death, there would be two heirs, the child and the husband. The husband was therefore made to give up his future interest. If the parents understood the money to belong to the child at the time under the alleged gift, they would not have insisted on this document.

The parents' main concern was to continue their influence over Mumtaz and go on living on her income. For this purpose they objected to her marriage, and during the three months prior to the marriage they had received Rs. 4,000 from Abdul Rehman for allowing him to visit her. But when they found that Mumtaz had married in their absence and frustrated their plans, they said in a moment of anger and resentment "Well, we shall deprive her of the child and her legacy." That is how the story of the gift originated. The power of attorney that Mumtaz had given to her mother to draw the money from Bawla's mother was also inconsistent with any gift by her. That clearly showed that the money belonged to Mumtaz and that she had authorised her mother to draw the money on her behalf.

Alluding to what happened at the time of the operation, counsel contended that all that Mumtaz intended was that if anything untoward happened to her during the operation, her mother was to take care of the child and the money was to belong to the child.

The Court then rose for the day.

TELEGRAM CENSORSHIP.

(Continued from previous page).

matter of wages of the postal and telegraph employees.

Sir Abdul Quayum said Government should do its best to raise the standard of living of its employees. When that was done there would be contentment and qualified servants would be attached to Government service. He expressed gratitude to the member in charge for having permitted the postal employees to organise themselves in a union of ventilating their grievances.

The House adjourned for lunch.—Free Press.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 11.

On the Assembly meeting after lunch, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer supported the cut on account of the grievances of the subordinate postal employees. Mr. S. N. Haji complained lack of facilities for the training of Indians in wireless telegraphy on land as well as seas.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Replyng to the debate, Sir B. N. Mitra contended within the limits of the restricted

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LORDS' DEBATE ON 23RD

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Lord Oliver will initiate debate on the public affairs of India in the House of Lords, on 23rd March, specially referring to the prospects of further steps being taken at an early date in the preparation for consideration of further Constitutional changes, also the recent South African agreement, Bengal internees and the rupee ratio.—Reuter.

finance, all that could be done to ameliorate the condition of the subordinate employees had been done. Effect has been given to the substance of the Peon Committee's recommendations. He also declared that interests of the officers in the service must be protected while readjusting the posts in order to secure representation for the different communities. Sir B. N. Mitra also contended that in no case has there been any reduction of salary, they had schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the subordinate staff, but they were held up for want of finance. There was on hand a scheme for the expansion of the rural postal service which was expected to assist the improvement of finances of the department which would enable several schemes to be given effect to. He promised consideration to all the suggestions made in the course of the debate.

The cut of Rs. 1,500 was lost.

MR. NEOGY'S CUT MOTION.

Mr. K. C. Neogy moved a cut of Rs. 1,000 to suggest re-ordering of the portfolios and the appointment of a Minister for Communications. This suggestion was put forward by three expert committees.

Mr. Neogy said there was a feeling that the proposal to appoint a Minister for Communications was possibly not given effect to by reason of disinclination to place the Railways under an Indian.

Mr. K. C. Roy supported Mr. Neogy and pointed out that the impending retirement of Sir Charles Innes afforded an excellent opportunity for giving effect to this suggestion.

Mr. Das, Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji and Mr. Ratnasamy supported Mr. Neogy.

After a brief reply by Sir Charles Innes, the cut was lost.

MR. ROY'S CUT MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. K. C. Roy moved a cut of Re. 1 to draw the attention to Telegraph censorship.

Mr. Rangasamy Iyengar and Mr. Arthur Moore supported Mr. Roy.

Sir B. N. Mitra promised to have the matter looked into.

The President declared the cut carried, and on challenge by officials division took place and the cut was carried by 44 to 39 votes.

Mr. K. C. Roy moved a cut of Re. 1 to draw attention to allow special rates to the Press for the use of trunk telephones.

Sir G. P. Roy, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs said the question was under consideration.

The cut was lost.

NO REDUCTION IN PRESS RATES.

Mr. K. C. Roy moved a cut of Re. 1 to suggest reduction of cable and inland Press rates. He said the South African Parliament gave concession to the Press to report its proceedings. He suggested concession in cable and inland Press rates.

Mr. Amarnath Dutta supported the cut and suggested that the Press be not partial to the Press.

Sir B. N. Mitra said no reduction in Press rates was possible.

The cut was lost.

Mr. K. C. Roy moved a cut of R1 to draw attention to the posting of telegrams. He said taking advantage of the clause in the manual, permitting telegraph masters to post telegrams when there was congestion, Press telegrams were posted. This happened during the Gauhati Congress. In the cases in which the telegrams were posted charges ought to be refunded to senders.

Sir G. P. Roy contended that considering the congestion during the Gauhati Congress he thought the Department had done its best for the Press.

The House divided and the cut was carried, by 47 to 43 votes.

Mr. K. C. Roy moved a cut of R1 to draw attention to the defects in the Indo-Ceylon cable. There were only two cables and they were old ones. The result [illegible]

there were interruptions and errors. The Ceylon Government disclaimed all responsibility.

Sir B. N. Mitra said one cable line was in repair and he expected improvements shortly.

The cut was lost. This completed all motions bearing on the Postal Department. The total grant minus rupees two representing two cuts made was put to vote and granted, amidst feeble cries of "No" from Congress benches.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

WOES OF BIJAPUR.

(Continued from page 8.)

natak. Being a Karnataki himself people thought he would better interpret the needs, interests and ambitions of a recently-awakened race, he had the honour to belong to. The present Collector has been in the district for an year and over. Why did he not suggest the works to Government earlier than he did anticipating the famine conditions? We do not want to question the ability, energy and above all the organising genius of the Collector. The despatch and the timely service to the people are the prequisites of capable executive authority. More generous and more hospitable host than Mr. Naik may not have breathed in this ancient land of India. But we are not concerned with Mr. Naik, the man. We look upon Mr. Naik as an executive authority from the point of view of a tax-payer. We are entitled to expect Mr. Naik to discharge his duty towards ourselves. If he fails, he is unfit to hold the post he does.

The Hon. Mr. Rieu said that he himself has visited many places. In September 1926 when he visited Bijapur to preside over a Co-operative Conference, he could stay only a couple of days in Bijapur proper and could visit only two or three Taluka places and Major Pogson's wells. Every one must wonder at the marvellous capacity of the Revenue Member who could then peep into the dry land and find reflected in it the future smiling faces of a contented people. To say that there is no famine in the district is deliberately to raise the dust and then complain that one can not see. Weather reports show that there has been failure of rains in the Deccan: (Bombay Karnatak.) If the Government do not open their eyes to the serious situation in this district and provide relief work, they would be guilty of an offence under the Moral Code. The labouring class men and women have been seen working on an anna and a half per day. The harrowing tales of misery and hardship must move every heart but the one that has "no windows." We appeal to every one responsible to appoint a non-official committee to report whether there is a famine in the district. We appeal to them in the name of humanity if not on any other ground, to start relief works at once. About Mr. Naik we want to say nothing personal. We have highest regard and esteem for Mr. Naik, the man. But it might be said with frankness that he has entirely failed to stand by the ryots in the hour of their trial.

AFGHANISTAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

To celebrate the anniversary of Independence of Afghanistan, the Consul-General of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan will hold a soiree on Tuesday (March 22nd) at the Maiden's Hotel, Delhi.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

Apropos of the proposal to found an institute of Bankers a conference is being convened by the managing governors of the Imperial Bank of India, to be held on Thursday next. Invitations have been sent to all banking institutions, including several foreign bodies.

The conveners will put before the meeting their proposal to organise an Indian Institute of Banking and if those present agree to the general principle—which seems very probable—the ways and means for the formation will be discussed.

If the scheme is agreed upon in its broad outline on Thursday's Conference a public meeting will be called at a future date formally to inaugurate the institute when the full details will be settled.

MISFORTUNES NEVER COME SINGLY

LONDON, March 11.

Osaka.—A terrific bale and rain are sweeping the West of Japan increasing the sufferings of the victims of the earthquake. Many shelters in Tango Province have been demolished.—Reuter.

DANGERS OF DAZZLING LIGHTS.

MOTOR EXPERT BEFORE CORO ER'S JURY.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN PEDDER ROAD ACCIDENT.

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Mr. D. D. Kanga, the well-known cricketer and sharebroker who died in a motor accident on Pedder Road on March 1, was resumed by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the City Coroner, on Friday morning when four witnesses, who were among the party that attended the dinner at Juhu were examined.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Dastur, Solicitor, appeared for Mr. Rusa, H. Mehta, the suspect in the incident while Mr. F. J. Mankar, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

THE ACCIDENT.

Mr. Nusserwanji J. Guzder was the first witness examined. He deposed that a party of 14 or 15 attended the valedictory dinner party given at Juhu in honour of Mr. Rusa H. Mehta who was to leave for England. Mr. Kanga and witness were among the party. The party had drinks including brandy, whisky and champagne. The party broke up at midnight and started in motor cars. Witness got into a car in which were seated the deceased and three others. Mr. Rusa Mehta was driving the car. After the car passed the junction of Carmichael and Pedder roads witness heard some noise. He felt a swerve of the car in the left; and found that the car had struck against something. The car tilted on witness's right and stopped at once facing Worli. It had taken a turn round about and had touched the footpath on its left. Witness heard Mr. Daruwala one of the occupants shouting that Mr. Kanga's skull was smashed. Witness then saw Kanga bleeding from the left side of his face. All the occupants then got down Col. Novis was sent for at once. He, on arrival rendered first aid. In the meanwhile another car of the party driven by Mr. F. H. Mehta arrived on the scene and the deceased was removed to the Parsi General Hospital in it.

NO RASH DRIVING.

Examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that he had seen suspect Rusa Mehta drive a car very often. The suspect did not appear to have been driving rashly. Witness did not see any car going in the opposite direction immediately before the accident. The deceased was sleeping in the car with his head and arms projecting outside.

The second witness examined was Pestonji Formasjee Daruwala, a broker. He corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness up to the arrival of the car at Pedder Road junction.

Examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that the car was driven at an ordinary speed. The car that suddenly came up from the opposite direction with dazzling lights gave no warning. The car passed witness's car quickly.

Mr. H. P. Wallace of Messrs. Wallace and Co., corroborating the evidence of the preceding witness, said that the dinner was so heavy for him that he was unable to state what actually happened. Witness was not drunk. He found that Rusa was sober. Witness did not fall ill on the day after the accident.

MOTOR EXPERT.

The last witness examined was Mr. Framroze H. Mehta, one of the Directors of Messrs. T. R. Pratt and Co. who called himself a motor car expert. Witness attended the party given at Juhu. The party dispersed at 11.45 p.m. and left for Bombay in different cars. The car driven by Mr. Rusa Mehta (witness's younger brother) left 15 minutes ahead of witness's car. The deceased was in Mr. Rusa's car. When the witness' car reached Pedder Road Junction he saw a crowd and a car which he recognised to be his brother's. Witnes went up to the car which was standing on left hand side facing north. He saw the deceased who was attended by Colonel Novis. He removed the deceased in his own car and drove to the Parsi General Hospital asking Colonel Novis to follow. The doctor at the hospital told witness that Kanga had expired.

In reply to questions asked by Mr. Wadia, witness said that he was a motor car expert. His brother was driving for tthe last 12 years and witness did not know of any accident in which suspect was involved.

The car had three speeds forward and one reverse. The car would be in the third or the top gear while going along such roads and exactly opposite it would be the reverse gear.

At this stage Mr. Mankar objected to Mr. Wadia's leading evidence which was not referred to by the Crown.

Mr. Wadia contended that he had a right to take every possible advantage of a witness.

The Coroner explained that as they had not reached a stage when any party could be taken as an adverse party, he could not object to Mr. Wadia's eliciting information from the witness.

Mr. Mankar stated that Mr. Rusa H. Mehta was placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate on a charge of rash-driving and was bailed out.

The Coroner then said that Mr. Rusa Mehta was then a suspect.

Mr. Wadia contended that the prosecution had then no right to cross-examine

(Continued in column 5).

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the witness on his cross-examination.

Continuing his evidence witness said that he was in the motor trade for the last 12 years. He had handled several "Buick" cars during that period. Witness had motored all over the Continent and had been to American and European countries. Witness knew a "Buick" car inside out. Witness was of opinion that if a man were to fall or strike against the gear change lever on account of a sudden shock, it was liable to change the position of the gear change lever from forward to reverse or some other speed gear, causing the car to go backwards if the gear went to the reverse. If the back hub-cap of the rear left wheel were to come into violent contact with something like a tree, it would turn the car about. Witness was of the opinion that by the dazzling light of a car coming from the opposite side the driver of the car facing it would become blind for the time being and if the dazzling lights were suddenly seen on the turn at a corner, the driver would get confused and would not know what to do. If a tyre broke on one of the front wheels the car would skid and control over it would be lost.

This concluded the motor expert's evidence and further hearing was adjourned till Saturd[illegible]

LL - FATED "LLOYD'S FOLLY."

LACK OF ORGANISATION AND CONTROL

RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVTS. OF BOMBAY & INDIA

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, addressed on the 24th February last, the following letter, on the Mears Committee's report to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, Bombay:—

Sir,—The Committee of this Chamber have gone through the report of the Mears Committee with feelings of deep regret. The Mears Committee was appointed in response to popular agitation of such a strong character as is but rarely witnessed and it was naturally expected that this Committee, in their review of the past, would not hesitate to apportion blame where it was due. My Committee while noting the dignified and sober tone of the whole document, feel that the Mears Committee have not done justice to the whole issue by utilising the facts at their disposal to apportion blame to the Governments which were responsible. In the opinion of my Committee sufficient facts were given out in evidence, both written and oral, to justify condemnation of both the Government of Bombay and the Government of India for their handling of the Back Bay Reclamation project. The Committee write that the failure of the Government of Bombay and the Government of India and in particular the failure of Sir Sydney Cruickshank to notice the varying description of clay contained in (a) Mr. Kidd's report, (b) Sir George Buchanan's report and (c) Messrs. Siemens and Co.'s letter of 12th September 1919 and the general conditions enclosed with that letter, are regrettable. They also state that the report of Mr. Kidd and of Sir George Buchanan were not studied with due and proper care by the Government of Bombay and that of India, respectively, and that the Government of Bombay ought to have approached the Bombay Port Trust and the Royal Indian Marine for permission to dredge in the harbour before deciding on dredging as the mode of reclamation.

FAILURE OF LLOYD'S GOVERNMENT.

This is a statement of facts that my Committee cannot improve upon. The Development project was one which was likely to involve the Presidency in an expenditure of crores of rupees and yet the Government of Bombay, presided over by the then Sir George Lloyd, and assisted by different Executive Councillors chosen for their experience of Public Affairs and Administrative capacity, failed to notice the very serious differences between the report of Mr. Kidd and that of Sir George Buchanan, and allowed the letter practically a 'carte-blanche' with regard to the initiation of this scheme; nor did they care to enquire of the Port Trust and the Royal Indian Marine, whose experience should have been considered as of utmost importance by those in power at the time. Had the Government of Bombay taken sufficient pains to study all these reports and to make proper enquiries, they would not have made the representation they did to the Government of India with regard to this scheme. Similarly, the Mears Committee" state that they are surprised that the acute intelligence of Lord Lloyd overlooked the utter inadequacy of Sir George Buchanan's figures, even though he held the belief that the 1912 figures of Mr. Kidd were to some extent inflated and also that Lord Lloyd, when reading Sir George Buchanan's report, did not notice that Sir George Buchanan described the clay as hard, whilst Messrs. Siemens and Company were putting forward an offer for a soft-clay dredger. The Mears Committee do not agree with Lord Lloyd that it was a technical point, and say that the discovery of the apparent contradiction between the character of the clay as described by Sir George Buchanan and Messrs. Siemens and Company did not need any technical knowledge. It is in the first place a contradiction to say that Lord Lloyd and the Government of Bombay were justified in accepting Sir George Buchanan as the expert to report on Mr. Kidd's scheme and that having taken the man recommended by the Government of India the proper and suitable course was to treat his opinion as final and authoritative. My Committee agree with Sir Grimwood Mears when he said that adjectives were not required to make condemnation strong and real.

"REGRETTABLE."

At the same time, to dispose of the whole case against the Government of Bombay with the expression "regrettable" falls much short of what is necessary in the matter. The public of Bombay Presidency have suffered grievously, and the City of Bombay in particular has to pass through a severe depression partly as a result of the Back Bay activity. It is no compensation for all these things to say that the failure of the Government of Bombay was regrettable or to express surprise at the want of quick perception on the part of Lord Lloyd. The Government of India also cannot escape blame. It was not only Sir Sydney Cruickshank who failed but the whole of the Government of India, for they, in their joint responsibility, accepted the recommendation of the Government of Bombay and, as my Committee are given to understand, even proceeded to the length of advancing rupees two crores as a loan to the Government of Bombay to carry out this scheme when the funds provided by the Government Development Loan were exhausted. Had it not been for this loan the Government of Bombay would have been obliged to come on the market for their required funds and to satisfy the public that the management and administration of the new project was going on satisfactorily. The Government of India can still make good the losses the Presidency has been put to through their lack of close scrutiny of the scheme at least to the extent of writing off the loan advanced to the Government of Bombay. It was not only the Government of Bombay but also the Government of India who were affected by the fever of speculation which was raging then. My Committee consider it unjust and unfair that the Government of India should now claim to get Block No. 8 for their military purposes at the contract rate. Both the Government of Bombay and the Government of India have been responsible for the original miscalculation of figures of cost and it is but fair that the Government of India should now pay not the rate contracted for but the actual cost of Block No. 8. This is the least that they can do to redress the wrong done to the Presidency and the City.

WANT OF ORGANISATION.

My Committee also regret to observe that the Mears Committee report is silent as to the manner in which the scheme was prosecuted in its later stages. The evidence given by the officials responsible in one way or another for the conduct of the undertaking was sufficient to prove the want of organisation displayed at every stage, and it is not necessary to call to aid the testimony of non-official witnesses on this point. It would be difficult to recall a single instance in which an undertaking of this kind was handled in the irresponsible manner in which the Back Bay Scheme was allowed to be conducted. The report also fails to realise the intensity of public feeling when it deals out a half-apologetic condemnation of the way in which the public was misled all the time as to the progress of the work. Public opinion, both European and Indian, has severely condemned the Government of Bombay in this connection, and yet the Mears Committee pass it by with a mild reproof to an individual officer. My Committee cannot but conclude that the Mears Committee were none too anxious to apply themselves to the disagreeable task of conducting a fearless investigation into the past such as was demanded by the public, and the tone of their report bears out, their anxiety to deal as gently as possible with the men responsible for the ghastly failure of the Scheme.

My Committee hav before now protested against Blocks Nos. 2 and 7 being taken up by the Government for reclamation. They again reiterate their deepest regret and protest that Block No. 2 should have been taken up despite the protest of the Indian commercial community and that Block No. 7 should have been taken up despite the unanimous disapproval of the Kay Committee and want of approval of the Mears Committee as also the emphatic protest of the general public and especially the business community. It is unfortunate that this Damocle's Sword is left hanging over the public of the Bombay Presidency and the Bombay City in particular, by the recommendation of the Mears Committee with regard to a promenade of three hundred feet estimated to cost rupees seventeen lakhs.

"ILL-FATED SCHEME."

My Committee have always and incessantly urged that no further reclamation should be undertaken and that the whole of the Development Department should be liquidated. The construction of this promenade at such a heavy cost will mean offering a permanent inducement to any future Government of Bombay to take up again the remaining blocks for reclamation. In fact, the Mears Committee themselves state in their recommendation No. 11, that when a demand arises for completing the whole reclamation, the work may be carried out by moorum filling exclusively. My Committee are afraid that such an expression of opinion will be taken advantage of by some future Government to take in hand the ill-fated reclamation scheme and to place further burdens upon the Presidency of Bombay. What my Committee want is a definite assurance by the Government of Bombay that the promenade will not be undertaken and that no further development of the Back Bay will be taken up. My Committee would have liked the Government, as urged in their previous representations, not to take up Block No. 7. Unfortunately, my Committee understand that the work on that block has already proceeded very far; but nothing has so far been done on Bloc No. 2. My Committee now urge that all the work on Blocks Nos. 2 and 7 should be stopped immediately and the dredgers should be scrapped. This with an assurance that the Development Department will be liquidated immediately and that no further reclamation will be taken up will be the only step which will satisfy public opinion and allay public anxiety. It is but due to the tax-payers and the general public that these assurances should be forthcoming from the Government of Bombay. My Committee cannot understand why a recommendation is made to the effect that the Corporation of Bombay should share the cost of development. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay had nothing to do with the reclamation and were not taken into confidence by the Head of the Government or by the Government themselves at any time. My Committee, therefore, disagree with this recommendation entirely.")

"ENOUGH MONEY FOR MR. NARIMAN'S PROSECUTION"!

(Continued from page 9).

the Government is just the opposite.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth:—What will be the cost of the prosecution?

The General Member:—The cost wil depend upon the length of time the case goes on. Government will have to go to the extent to which they are bound to go under the Rules.

Mr. Lalji Naranji:—If the prosecution fails, how are the Government going to recover the money from Sir Lawless Hepper? Is there any guarantee to get that money?

The General Member:—The Government will try their utmost to recover the money.

Mr. Lalji Naranji: What is the guarantee that this expenditure will be recovered from Sir Lawless Heppey who has retired?

General Member: The Hon. Members may rest assured that Government will recover their moneys from him.

Mr. Lalji Naranji: What efforts have Government made? This House has no confidence in the promise of Government.

Mr. Cowasji: It is not a question of confidence. If the Hon. Member thinks so he is welcome to do so.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth: What will be the total cost?

Mr. Cowasji: That will depend entirely on the length of the trial.

Mr. Sheth: How far are Government prepared to go? Rs. 5 lakhs? Rs. 10 lakhs?

Mr. Cowasji: Government are prepared to go to the extent they are allowed by the rules.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji:—What are those Rules under which Government are bound to provide money for the prosecution of Mr. Nariman? Will the Hon. General Member name the Code?

The General Member was seen for a while on the horns of a difficult dilema. He looked from one Government official to another but no satisfactory response could be found. Seeing no other way out of the self-made tangle, he said he wanted notice of that question before he was called upon to reply to it.

The General Member, by means of his elusive replies, had given the Opposition in the House the most splendid opportunity of moving an adjournment motion but the Opposition lost the opportunity. It was a great tactical mistake for which the Opposition would have to repent for a long time. The further questions could not be gone through as the time for question was over.

The House then went on with the discussion of Excise policy of the Government.

Mr. G. I. Patel, the mover of the motion, was not present in the House to make his reply.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Minister in charge of Excise and Forests, then made the following reply:—

Government do not propose to go back upon the policy which they have declared. The loss of Government which will be entailed by the adoption of the complete prohibition policy is very great viz., a little less than one-third of the revenue, and in order to make prohibition a success it is absolutely necessary that Government must see that people do not resort to illicit distillation or to smuggling, or do not fall a prey to worse vices like for instance hemp drugs or opium. Hon. members are aware that the steps which have been so far taken, are rationing, reduction in the number of shops, bringing down the strength of liquor, increasing still—head duty, increasing the duty on hemp drugs and opium and so on. They have also curtailed the hours of sale. This policy which has been followed for some years has no doubt brought down the consumption. Government for the great in consumption.

Government have also brought all the Clubs selling foreign liquor under their control and vend fees are charged from them. The vend fees are doubled in the case of other shops and restaurants. They are anxious to see that the people do not take cheap foreign liquors in place of country liquor. Some reports are received and are being considered; other reports are awaited.

The main difficulty lies in bringing the Native States in a line with the prohibition policy adopted by this Government. Even now many of them because of the fall in the revenue are clamouring, and Government are trying to secure their excise rights by paying more compensation.

The object of the policy must be to minimise temptation to those who do not drink and to discourage excess among those who do, and to the furtherance of this policy all considerations of revenue must be subordinated. But the question of revenue is a very large one, and Hon'ble members will see from the report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee that the total revenue which Excise yields is 22 crores for the whole of India, and nearly 4 crores or more for Bombay alone.

It is too early for me to lay down what further steps will be taken, but the Hon'ble House may take an assurance that Government will not go back from their announced policy. Ways and means have to be found to make up the loss of revenue.

In my speech on the general debate I stated some of the net results of the policy and I will repeat them here. The consumption in proof gallons has fallen from 20,14,789 in 1920-21 to 14,05,437 in 1925-26. There has been a further fall in the current year, and on the top of it further ration has been ordered in 1927-28. The duty on Ganja is enhanced again this year, and the price of opium had also been pushed up.

As regards toddy the number of trees tapped in 1924-25 was 409,982 as against 386,698 in 1925-26. Enquiry is also made to find out alternative industrial uses for our alcohol bases.

There is a tendency to think that as the whole rationed liquor is not consumed ration can be reduced. But Hon'ble members are aware that there is such a thing as the law of supply and demand, and if the supply falls short of the demand the prices will be pushed up with the evident result that there will be more illicit distillation, or a resort to more injurious drugs.

The cut motion of Mr. G. I. Patel was then put to vote and declared lost. No division was pressed by any opposition party in the House.

The total demand for grant of Rs. 51,68000 under the head "Excise" was then put to vote. The grant was made.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

The Hon. Mr. G. F. B. Hotson then moved a demand for grant of Rs. 6,83000 under the head "Education Reserved". The sum was meant for the annual expenditure upon European education in the Presidency. A lengthy discussion ensued in which many members on the opposition side took part. Several cut motions were proposed and lost.

Mr. H. B. Shivadasani moved a token cut of a rupee in the total expenditure under "Education Reserved". He asked why European Education should be entrusted to the charge of the Minister in charge of "Education Transferred."

The Home Member assured the House that all expense on European education, were incurred most economically.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan remarked that in European education they had a dyarchy within a dyarchy. He was at a loss to know why the Indian Ministers should not be trusted with the education.

Mr. Joe Addyman (European, Bombay City) tried to make out a case for the necessity of special education for European children.

Mr. Ballubhai T. Desai (Bombay-South) stated that Europeans did not want their children to mix with coloured children and that was why they were pressing for special education facilities. He did not understand why there should be any difference between Indian children and European children in the field of education. He charged the Government with sowing seeds of dissension among the societies.

Mr. Frank Oliveira argued that the average European was paying more taxation than any average Indian. Europeans, therefore, required special facilities of education for their children.

Mr. P. G. Marzban (Bombay-North) saw no necessity for preferential treatment to European children.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat District) also supported the cut motion.

The Home Member, in his reply, assured the House that the question of European education would be reopened after two years when the matter would be further discussed.

The cut motion was put to vote and declared lost.

The original demand for total grant was finally granted.

The House then rose for tea recess.

GRANT FOR EDUCATION.

Resuming after tea-recess, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai moved the demand for grant of Rs. 1,91,33000 under "Education Transferred".

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

Mr. B. G. Pahaljani (Sakkar) then moved the omission of Rs. 1,93,330, charges on account of additional staff of equipment for the College of Engineering at Poona. His main argument was that the money spent would serve no useful purpose.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner opposed the motion.

The motion, after some discussion was withdrawn with the permission of the House.

BOY-SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Mr. M. G. Bhosle (West-Khandesh District) then moved the omission of Rs. 40,000, expenditure on Boy-scout movement. He contended that the services of boy-scouts were not available for various national purposes.

Mr. B. L. Jadhav (Satara District) opposed the amendment.

OPPOSED TO THE MANNER.

Mr. Narindas Beehar admitted that it was a very useful movement.

Mr. H. V. Potskar opposed the amendment.

Mr. B. G. Pahaljani opined that the Boy-scout movement required discipline for its success and popularity. It had further to be indianized in the interests of the country.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan opposed the motion. He wanted reform in the movement but not its abolition.

A REAL BROTHERHOOD.

The Hon. Chunilal V. Mehta, the Finance Member, in his reply, said that the movement taught Indian boys discipline and self-reliance. It was, by no means, going to replace military training. The training given to boyscouts would, of course, prepare them to take up military vocation if they so disired. The purpose of the movement was to create a brotherhood.

Sir Chunilal Mehta informed the House that the four divisional superintendents and the Provincial Secretary were all Indians and so far as the staff was concerned the movement was being fast Indianized. The speaker further stated that the first principle of Boy Scout Movement was that it should be dissociated from the realm of politics.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi (Belgaum District) supported the amenument of Mr. Bhosle.

CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai assured the House that he was taking steps in making the movement as serviceable as possible.

The amendment was withdrawn by the mover after sufficient assurance had been given.

Mr. P. J. Murzban then moved the reduction of expenditure on Boy Scout Movement by half the amount. The amendment was totally discussed and rejected. Mr. F. J Gnwalla moved a further reduction in connection with Boy Scout Movement. It was also declared lost.

DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) moved the omission of grant asked for the opening of Inter-Science classes at the Deccan College, Poona. He opined that the time had come when it was essential that the Minister for Education should provide more assistance for aided institutions than for Government institutions.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan supported the amendment on the grounds that students could not take their B.Sc. degrees in the Deccan College where only the Inter-Science classes were asked for. There were Inter-Science classes opened in the New Poona College. Where then was the necessity of those classes in the Deccan College? Why should not the money be given to the Dharwar College?

HISTORICAL COLLGE.

Maulavi Rafiuddin Ahmad dilated a great deal upon the traditions and merits of the Deccan College. That was the oldest College in Poona and its dignit had to be preserved. He did not want the students of the Deccan College to go to the Fergusson College for their corses in Science He opposed the motion for omission.

Before the House rose for the day, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the General Member told the House that the rules he referred to in connection with the prosecution of Mr. Nariman, were "Government Servants' Conduct Rules."

The House then adjourned till Saturday afternoon.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND EDUCATION

REVIEW OF THREE YEARS' WORKING

The Director of Information in the course of his review of the progress of medical relief and education for three years ending with 1925 says:—

The period of three years ending with 1925 was a very important one in the history of hospital organisation and medical education in this Presidency, and Government desire that special attention should be drawn to the developments which have taken place within this triennium, developments which have profoundly affected not only the medical profession but the sick and suffering poor to whom it ministers, because the expansion of hospital accommodation and the improvement in medical education were closely correlated.

When His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson entered on his term of office in December 1923 the need for an extension of medical aid, not only in Bombay City, but also in the Presidency at large, was brought to his notice. His Excellency was impressed with the necessity of providing further hospital accommodation, and improving the existing institutions, and immediately caused enquiries to be made as to the best means of attaining these ends, and the first result of his interest, in the case of the city, was the summoning of a general meeting of citizens, which was held on 9th December 1925. At this meeting it was decided that a combined effort should be made by the Government and the Municipality on the one hand, and the public on the other, to organise a definite scheme of hospital expansion. It was laid down that an eventual expansion of 2,000 beds should be aimed at (roughly a doubling of the number at present available), but that in view of the existing financial stringency all that would be possible to attempt in the immediate future would be 850 beds. It was hoped that the appeal to the public would provide half the cost of these, the remaining charges and the resulting recurrent expenditure being met equally by Government and the Municipality with regard to their own institutions. The necessary machinery has now been set up, known as the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, and a sum more than sufficient to finance its part of the first year's programme has been subscribed by the public, and an equal amount budgeted for by Government. The Municipal contribution to the scheme has not yet been commenced, but it is hoped that the construction of an infirmary, which is part of it, may shortly be considered. Apart from the Fund schemes, other important additions have also been made to various Government hospitals in Bombay.

It has long been evident that the existing facilities for special subjects and services, such as ophtalmogy, venereal diseases, throat, nose and ear diseases, and radiology are very inadequate, and in any thorough reorganisation they will naturally fall to be considered. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the provision of a children's hospital, which the generosity of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has now rendered possible, will meet a long felt want in the City of Bombay, and that a comprehensive X-ray institute is part of the scheme of extension of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, while proposals for X-ray installations at four of the mofussil hospitals are also under consideration. It had been hoped to include two of them in this year's budget. This has unfortunately not been found possible, but they will be provided when funds are available.

Government has not been unmindful of the medical needs of the rural population during the past three years, though up to the present, it has not been possible to carry out any comprehensive scheme.

BUILDINGS.

Important additions and improvements were made at certain hospitals during the period under review. At the St. George's Hospital a new building for additional nurses' quarters was completed and taken into use. A tubercle ward of 12 beds and a maternity annexe were completed and taken into use at the Cama and Albless Hospitals. The J. J. Hospital was provided with a new out-patient department at a cost of over Rs. 4,72,000 and two new clinical laboratories. Moreover it is proposed to add about 300 more beds to the J. J. and allied hospitals in Bombay in the near future at the joint expense of Government and the Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund. The expansion scheme as at present contemplated provides for a new Children's Hospital of 100 beds, a new pavilion of about 100 beds to the J. J. Hospital, rebuilding of the present Ophthalmic Hospital and increasing the accommodation from 73 to 100 beds, extension of the Bai Motibai Hospital by 50 beds, a new Isolation block for infectious cases and Nurses', servants' and other resident staffs' quarters etc.

Besides the above it is proposed to build a second new pavilion of 100 beds in the J. J. Hospital from the Ellappa Balaram donation. These works are likely to be commenced before the close of this year and will be completed within three years.

BIG INCREASE IN PATIENTS.

The demand for medical relief at public institutions grows year by year and the statistics of attendance are striking. The number of people treated in hospitals during the triennium increased by over 2 3/4 lakhs, the figures for the year 1925 being nearly 2,836,000 as compared with 2,561,000 in 1923. Moreover the average number for the three years 1923, 1924 and 1925 was 3 1/2 per cent. more than the average for the three years 1921, 1922 and 1923. Both in-patients and out-patients contributed to the increase. The former numbered nearly 81,000 in 1925 as compared with just over 73,000 in 1923. Out-patients numbered 2,755,000 as compared with 2,488,000 in 1923.

The daily average attendance of in-door and out-door patients for the triennium was 3,764 and 20,660 as against 3,600 and 24,400 in 1921-1922. The ratio of deaths per cent. to the total treated was 8.3 as compared with 9 for the previous triennium.

There was a gratifying and steady increase in the number of women seeking medical relief, the average attendance at General Hospitals and Dispensaries being 536,600 as compared with just under 484,000 in the preceding triennium, a result that is attributed mainly to the employment of women doctors at General Hospitals.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS

FURTHER REDUCTION IN RENTS

With reference to Government Press Note No. S.D. 1161, dated the 16th July, 1926, it is notified for general information that Government have further reduced the rents for rooms in the Development chawls at Naigaum and Worli and, with effect from the 1st April, 1927, have sanctioned the following revised scale of rents for rooms let singly on all floors in the chawl areas:

RENT PER ROOM PER MONTH.

	Naigaum		Worli.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Ground floor rooms ..	7	0 0	5	0 0
First floor rooms ..	7	0 0	5	0 0
Second floor rooms ..	7	0 0	5	0 0
Third floor rooms ..	7	0 0	5	0 0

The rents set forth above will be open to revision. The reductions amount to Re. 1 per room per month for top floor rooms and Rs. 1/8 for rooms on the remaining three floors at Naigaum and to annas eight for top floors rooms and Re. 1 for rooms on the remaining three floors at Worli.

Re. 1 extra rent will, as at present, be charged for certain corner rooms.

SIR SEFTON BRANCKER IN NAIROBI

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The second air mail arrived at Kisumu yesterday, accompanied by Sir Sefton Brancker who was carried on to Nairobi in Carberry's machine piloted by Oxley Boyle and reached Nairobi last evening.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The annual celebration of the demise of Joymathi Kunwaree, the Assamese "sati" will be held, as usual, in the precincts of the Joysagar temple in the Sibsagar sub-division on Monday (14th inst.) at Dibrugarh. A large hearted American lady recently paid an eloquent tribute to this great "sati" in the column of a Calcutta paper recently.

400 court files of different cases and of particular dates were stolen from the court of Ramnarain Sub-Judge of Delhi on the night of 5th and 6th. On the second night it is stated that thieves overawed the court Chowkidars by brandishing long knives. No arrests have yet been made.—A. P

An Ahmedabad messages says:—

"A dinner was given at China Bag by the Municipal staff in honour of Mr. S. A. Shete who has been confirmed as the Chief Executive Officer. The Vice-President Mr. B. P. Thakore said that municipal councillors were like birds of passage but on the permanent staff depended the municipal administration.—A. P.

FROM TO-DAY! EXCELLENT TOPICAL PRODUCTION!! DURING THIS WEEK !!!
KRISHNA FILM'S SUPER SOCIAL--PRODUCTION
KESHAV KANTH B. A. OR
"CHASTITY vs. UNCHASTITY" WHO WON?
Highly spoken of Prominent citizens of Bombay, as one of the best Social Pictures, ever produced in Bombay.
In which Prominent Actors as Messrs NANDRAM, NIYAM and Chief Stars Miss EKBAL & others take part. To be Screened at Bombay's Premier Picture House.
DUBASH THEATRE NEW CHARNI ROAD
KRISHNA CINEMA
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.
EXTRA SHOWS AT 3-30 on SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 11.

S S Jalajyoti, Kane, Calcutta.
S S Seiyo Maru, Matsui, Kobe.
S S Indo Maru, Takada, Kobe.
S S Kaisar-i-Hind, Manley, London.
S S Warina, Seabrook, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

March 12.

S S Clan Meckeller, Smith, Alleppy.
S S Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.
S S Elysia, Duncan, Liverpool.
S S Ranpura, King, London.
S S Katuna, Field, New York.
S S Ryne Maru, Ito, Rangoon.

LOADING.

March 11.

Steamer Indo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Seiyo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Kaiser-iHind for London.
Steamer Varela for Busreh.
Steamer City of Baroda for New York.
Steamer Jalajyoti for Karachi.

S S Jalajyoti: The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalajyoti arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Seiyo Maru: The N Y K steamer Seiyo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Indo Maru: The O S K steamer Indo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Warina: The B I S N. Co.'s steamer Warina, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Mackeller: The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Mackeller sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Alleppy with a general cargo.

S S Skud: The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer Skuld will sail to-day from Bomay harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

S S Katuna: The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer Katuna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York via Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Ryua Maru: The K N Co.'s steamer Ryue Maru will sail today from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with ballast.

S S Elysia: The G T Co.'s steamer Elysia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co.'s mail steamer Ranpura will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

March 11.

S S Ranpura for London: 100 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co., 3 cases cotton prints and 3 bdles fox skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Piisna for Venice. 111 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S City of Paris for Dunkirk: 2000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd., 550 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Manchester: 208 bales cotton waste and fly V A Save.

S S Lanterfels for Hamburg: 325 cwt fish maws L Ebrahimjee, 6 cases motor pearls S M Afiniwalla, 108 cwt nigerseed M Bhutta and Co., 25 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 1 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 4 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 58 bales thread waste M Narottamdas and Co.

S S Assyria for Liverpool: 1500 cwt myrabollams C Jeevanlal and Co., 100 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg: 40 cases sandalwood oil Thos Cook and Son Ltd.

S S Awa Maru for Yokohama: 28 cases sandalwood oil M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe: 21 cases sandalwood oil M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—3 cwt ghee A Oommar.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co Ltd., 300 bales raw cotton Bombay Co. Ltd.

For Nagasaki: 600 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Delta for Hongkong: 108 cwt shark fins and 7 cwt fish maws E Moniedin, 56 cwt shark fins R Jamalbhoy, 45 cwt apricots and 30 cwt grapes R Meyer and Co.,

For Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton G Dossa and Co., 500 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co., 200 bales raw cotton S Jungluwalla.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., 100 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji: 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe: 30 bales raw cotton Suzuki and Co. Ltd., 600 bales raw cotton M Amersey and Co., 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 300 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton and Mfg Co Ltd.

For Osaka: 100 bales raw cotton M Amersey and Co., 2000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 11.

S S Cracovia from Trieste. Agents: Lloyd Triestino:—143 cases silver coins, 27 cases enamelware, 18 cases iron wire weaving, 79 cases soap, 37 cases iron and brass petrol cookers, 346 coils, 200 rolls, 470 rings and 100 pkgs iron wire, 67 cases leonic ware, 29 cases, 43 casks and 14 cts electric bulbs, 59 cases enamel vessels, 150 cases and 8 brls iron chase, 142 bales newspapers and printing paper, 250 cases iron nails, 120 cases wire nails, 20 cases copper foils, 225 bales foils, 76 cases tin hollow ware, 40 cases imitation gold and silver wire lametta, 14 cases brushes, 10 cases block wood clocks, 100 bags sugar, 95 cases earthen ware, 42 bales drawing paper, 75 cases tin boxes, 107 cases ornamental glass, 1032 cases glass bangles, 81 cases hollow glass, 27 cases and 20 bdles macroni, 25 casks acetate of lead, 699 reels glass iron wire, 37 bdles harricane lanterns, 200 drums chloride of lime, 31 cases glass beads, 25 cases wooden shoe casts, 10 cases celluloid frangerings, 86 bags immnuts, 25 cases buttons.

From Venice: 22 cases cotton piecegoods, 52 cases glass beads, 275 cases cotton goods, 24 cases woollen caps, 48 cases embroidered voile allover, 10 cases artificial silk yarn, 12 cases cotton plain cloth, 23 cases cotton embroidered nainsooks, 32 cases art silk thread, 126 cases cotton tissues embroidered, 12 cases cotton and art silk piecegoods, 58 cases cotton piecegoods and art silk embroidered, 357 cases textile goods, 72 cases mixed piecegoods.

From Brindisi: 1300 bags almonds, 10 casks tastaric acid.

From Bari: 4155 bags almonds.

From Port Said: 4 cases specie.

From Suez: 5 cases specie.

From Aden: 66 bags garlic, 25 bags moong, 20 bags chora, 6 bags gum Arabic.

S S Bandra from Busreh. Agents: M M and Co.—15 bags galls, 100 bags old brass.

From Bushire: 256 bags almond kernals, 24 bdles carpets 61 bags gum tragacanth, 10 bags gum, 72 bdles skins, 10 cases attari, 62 cases pistas, 14 bdles specie, 2 tins pearls.

From Bunder Abbas: 8 bags gum, 1 bdle specie, 15 jottas assafeidida, 2 bdles rose beads, 174 bales cotton, 8 bags almonds, 25 bags raisins, 3 bdles wool.

From Dubai: 1 bdle specie.

From Jask: 450 bags matpots.

From Muscat: 2 bdles specie, 1287 bags. dry dates, 50 bdles salted fish, 86 bags sardines, 13 cks pomegranates.

From Gwadar: 10 bdles silk mats, 13 bdles salted fish, 24 packets dry fish.

From Karachi: 835 bales cotton.

KEROSINE RATES.

(THE BURMAH OIL CO., LTD.)

Bombay, Mar. 11.

	Rs. as. p.
"Waterlily" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins	9 10 0
"Firely" Test per case of 2 tins	9 4 0
"Swastika" 1125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins	7 12 6
"Chukker" Test per 2 tins	7 10 6
"Chukker" Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	6 6 6
"Victoria" Test epr 2 tins	6 4 6
"Victoria" Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	5 6 6

METAL MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

During the week the local metal market presented a better tone with a satisfactory enquiry from dealers and consumers for both Copper and Brass. Of course copper prices improved more than Brass as the stocks of copper are lighter and there are prospects of broadging enquiry for this metal. As to Brass, stocks are heavier and holders are willing to meet the demands which checks any important improvement, however, a fair business is can be looked for at present. The undertone of the market is healthy and if nothing adverse happens to foreign markets, further improvement can be looked for. Ruling quotations are as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Copper	59 0 0
Brass	58 12 0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

March 11.

	Spot prices.	
Description.	10-3-27	3-3-27
Bengals F. G.	274	275
S/Punjab F. G.	270	271
Rajputana F. G.	274	275
Oomra Fine	390	303
	Spot prices.	
Description.	10-3-27	3-3-27
C. P. No. 1 Fine	305	318
C. P. No. 2 Fine	298	309
Khandesh F. G.	280	2:3
Muttia F. G.	278	291
	Futures.	
Hedge Contracts	10-3-27	3-3-27
Bengals March	271	275
" May	267	274
Broach April/ May	293	309
" July Aug.	296	314
Oomra F/March	285	298
May	284	298

Receipts for the week ending 10th Mar

	1927. Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	8660	14749
Oomras	42924	47407
Dholleras	19759	4635
Broach	8484	25207
Southerns	3627	3431
Persians	145	
Americans	5765	..
Egyptians	9	..
E. Africans	2438	2403
Other sorts		1
Total	82722	97 933

Exports for the week ending 10th Mar.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	8671
Continent	16100
China	78185
Japan	764
Coast Ports	
Total	63029

AFLOAT IN HA OUR.

Europe	3385
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	59644
Total	63029

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 10th March.

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
1931191	2264713	2094221	2385510	2294412

Exports from 1st Sept. to 3rd March.

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom ..	4252	24737	192335
Continent	181145	303126	193223
China	139062	219215	802738
Japan	892937	872877	863184
Coast Ports	9267	16385	9267
U. S. A.	201	1350	7105
Total ..	1136665	1428497	1313816

United Kingdom	23407	106803	81737
Continent ..	284633	594635	380430
China	95246	80332	187178
Japan	892937	872877	893273
Coast Ports ..	10485	37908	26568
U. S. A. ..	7105	..	..
Total	1313816	1692555	1579186

Total exports by rail 1st Spt. 1926 to 10th March 1927 58,825 bales. Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 20th March 1927 507,142 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters,

Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd February 1927.....603,402 bales

WEEKLY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, March 11.

The following weekly circular issued by Messrs. Lewis and Jones, stock Brokers dated 10th inst., states while the Legislative Assembly have upset the calculations of bull operators by rejecting the amendment of 1/4 ratio, a few excellent mill reports for 1926 suggest brighter prospects

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

"The Government Security market has this week responded to the combined effect the Ratio controversy, with the result that Ratio controversy, with the result that prices show a distinct advance over the rates ruling when we last reported on the 24th February. There has been an enquiry for most issues but business has been hampered owing to scarcity of sellers. Now that the feeling of uncertainty engendered by the Ratio question has disappeared, better markets may be expected and when Government issues its loan later in the year it should meet with success.

Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

Closing prices of Securities arre as follows:—

				Redn. Yield.
4 p c Conversion Loan	94	8	4	27
4 p c Conversion Loan	54	8	4	27
4 p c 1960/70	88	10	4	17
5 p c 1935 (taxable)	102	4	4	22
5 p c 1929/47 (taxable)	101	4	4	45
5 p c 1933 (taxafree)	103	2	4	44
5 p c 1945/55 (taxfree)	107	10	4	52
5 1/2 p c 1928 (taxfree)	106	4	4	42
6 p c 1927 (taxfree)	100	15	4	33
6 p c 1930 (taxafree)	105	2	4	40
6 p c 1931 (taxfree)	106	4	4	45
6 p c 1932 (taxfree)	107	4	4	47
6 1/2 p c Bom. Dev Loan	112	8	4	64

COTTON MILL SHARES.

The Stock Exchange re-opens to-morrow after having been closed three days for completion of March settlement. During the interval the Legislative Assembly have passed the 1/6 ratio thus upsetting the calculations of bull speculators some of whom have been basing operations on hopes of 1/4. Indications were present on Monday last of some profit taking which will probably be continued to-morrow and anticipations are for a fall of fifteen to twenty points in the principal counters.

Meanwhile, a few excellent mill reports for 1926 suggest brighter prospects for the industry during this year, the Gokak figures in particular reflecting very favourably on the Management. Bmbay Dyeing declare a final dividend of Rs. 25 per share, Gokaks Rs. 5, Finlay Rs. 8, Colaba Land Rs. 6.

	7-3-27.
Bombay Dyeing	951-1/4
Century	440
Crescent	201-1/4
Pabaney	273-3/4
Fazulbhoy	540
New Great	337-1/2
Pearl	351 1/2
Swadeshi	536-1/4

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Apart from some improvement in specialities such as Cements, general trading has been quiet and overshadowed by the activity in mill shares.

Railway Shares.—No business of note has transpired; small lots of C. P.'s were done at 103. Sara Siraj at 98 and Taptis at 712e 1/2, Guzerats at 90. Larkhanas changed hands at 85 whilst Hoshiarpurs are wanted at 99.

Bank Shares.—A somewhat restricted market with an easier tendency in Imperials which close at 1462 1/2 and 371 1/4 sellers. India Banks are readily taken at 75 x. d.

Cement Shares. These have a distinctly better appearance but business is difficult owing to lack of sellers. Bundis were done at 20 1/2, Katnis up to 150 with the deferred shares 460 bid. Punjab Ord. have takes at 7/2 with the pref. in demand at 11. Indians have come into prominence around 137 1/2 (250 paid).

Manganese Shares.—Shivrajpur have firmed up to 53 on expectations of 70 per cent dividend whilst C.I.M.'s rose again to 30.

Bombay Trams after touching 138 1/4 have relapsed to 136 1/4 with a dividend due shortly, Bombay Telephones are available around 40 whilst Bengal Telephones look firm at 11-3/8. Alcock Ashdowns close at 253-3/4, with scrip difficult to place.

Bombay Burmas have improved to 616-1/2 and 177-1/2 prem. with an interim dividend due August.

Tata Iron and Steel Group.—Several speculatrs have again taken a hand in ordinary and deferred shares which closed at 61-1/2 and 177-1/2. This fresh speculative interest is based on exaggerated reports of the company's earnings for January and February and the movement should not be followed except by quick turn operators. It is likely that these scrips may spurt to around 65 and 195 respectively. The 2nd pref. closed in strong demand around 79-1/2 and look like going higher for the present.

RUBBER.

Stocks in London 59945 Tons. Increase on week 1286 tons.

During the past fortnight, sterling rubber shares have seen gradual improvement in spite of a stock increase of nearly 3000 tons and with a cut in the exportable allowance to 60 per cent almost certain on the 1st May, it looks as if the price of rubber will be maintained sufficiently to provide rubber shareholders with another good return this year.

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 11.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 9-3-27.

Name	Face	Latest Prices.
1 Anglo Java	0 2 0	0 8 3
2 Anglo Malay	1 0 0	1 17 6
3 Bahlias	1 0 0	3 0 0
4 Burma Rubber	1 0 0	1 11 9
5 Chersonese	0 2 0	0 3 10½
6 Cicely	0 2 0	0 9 3
7 East Java	1 0 0	2 11 3
8 Java Investment	1 0 0	2 6 3
9 Kuala Reman	0 5 0	0 6 6
10 Kwaloe	0 2 0	0 3 4½
11 Merbau	0 2 0	0 4 0
12 Mergui Crown	0 2 0	0 7 9
13 Mooply Valley	1 0 0	2 0 7½
14 Pegoh	1 0 0	2 16 10½
15 Rim Malacca	0 2 0	0 5 6
16 Sialang	1 0 0	3 5 0
17 Tandjong	1 0 0	3 11 10½
18 United Serdang	0 2 0	0 7 10½
19 United Temiang	0 2 0	0 4 6
20 United Patanis	1 0 0	1 11 0
21 Devon Estates	1 0 0	1 0 6
22 Highlands & Lowlands	1 0 0	3 0 0
23 East Asiatic	0 2 0	0 4 9
24 Travancore Rubber Co.	1 0 0	3 0 0
25 Malacca Rubber Plantations	1 0 0	3 17 6

Stock of Rubber in London 59945 Tons
Increase on week 1286 Tons.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

	Rs. a. p.
Acid Acetic	0 6 10
Acid Oxalic	26 0 0
Alum of Chrome	14 0 0
Alumina Sulphate	6 0 0
Bleaching Powder	12 0 0
Choleride Magnesium	4 10 0
Chloride Zinc	17 8 0
Copper Sulphate	19 0 0
Dextrine	17 8 0
Farina	14 10 0
Litharge	31 0 0
Liquor Ammonia	0 6 9
Maize Starch	12 8 0
Potash Chlorate	0 3 4½
Potash Bichromate	31 8 0
Potash Prussiate Yellow	
Soda Caustic	17 4 0
Soda Sulphide	10 0 0
Soda Hydrosulphide	0 10 6
Soda Bichromate	25 8 0
Soda Nitrate	26 0 0
Salt Aniline	0 9 0
Salt Antimony	0 6 9
Salt Epsom	3 12 0
Sault Glauber	3 12 0
Sago Flour	12 6 0
Sugar lead Brown	35 0 0
Sugar lead White	39 0 0

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

	Rs. a. p.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow	80 0 0
Alizarine 20 p. c. Lunger	79 0 0
Alizarine 20 p. c. I. P.,	78 0 0
Alizarine 20 p. c. Big Pac	60 0 0
Cryssophinine	2 8 0
Hemetine Crystals	0 12 0
Indenthrine Blue	3 6 0
Indenthrine Violet	3 12 0
Indigo	1 14 0
Magenta Crystals	6 4 0
Malachite Green	3 0 0
Methyl Violet	2 12 0
Napthol A. S.	6 0 0
Napthol A. S. B. S.	7 0 0
Nigrosene Crystals	1 9 0
Sulphur Black	0 9 0
Scarlet	2 8 0
Victoria Blue	2 8 0

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

	Rs. a. p.
Bandings—card-rim—scroll	1 1 6
Bandings—Tubular No. 2s.	1 10 0
Bandings Spindle 3 ply	1 2 6
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s.	1 8 0
Bandings-rim-scroll	1 1 6
Bandings-tubular	1 10 0
Bandings-spindle	1 2 6
Bobbins—Ring-6"	8 0 0
Bobbins—Weft-6"	6 8 0
Bobbins—Slubbings	26 0 0
Bobbins—Rovings	12 0 0
Bobbins—Conical-5"	6 0 0
Bobbins—Ring-5"	6 0 0
Bobbins—Weft-5 3/8"	6 8 0
Bobbins-Rings twist 5", Ext.	6 0 0
Bobbins-Colonial 5"	6 0 0
Bobbins-weft-5 3/8"	6 8 0
Bobbins—Slub. Skwers	11 0 0
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers	9 8 0
Cloth Roller—16 oz. Kenion	8 4 0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion	9 4 0
Elastic Healds	18 8 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-72 "	3 14 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-66 Kenion	3 6 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-66 "	3 10 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-72 "	3 14 0
Fillets—Emery	0 2 6
Healds—15/40-32 to 56s.	1 1 9
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer	0 7 9
Healds—15/40-28s.	3 0 0
Healds-Cotton	1 1 9
Healds-Elastic	18 8 0
Healds-Wire	3 0 0
Pickers—No. 4.	49 0 0
Picking Nands hairy	1 12 0
Reeds steel—28s.	0 3 6
Rope Kenion—1½ & 1¾	4 10 0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	0 2 6
Reels	0 2 6
Roller Cloth 16 oz.	8 4 0
Roller Cloth 18 oz.	9 4 0
Rope Lam	1 8 0
Sizing flannel 72 in	3 14 0
Rope Lambeth—1½ & 1¾	1 8 0

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Budget or Propaganda—Myth of Surplus— Provincial Contributions—The Octopus—Millowners' Meeting—The Future of Banking.

BY KRISTODAS.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have well referred to the Budget presented by Sir Basil Blackett to the Assembly as propaganda for the 18d. ratio. When the decision of the Government was announced to the effect that the consideration of the Currency Bill would be taken on hand after the introduction of the Budget, the evidence was quite clear that the Assembly would be asked, practically at the point of the bayonet, to vote for the ratio favourite with the Government. The apprehensions and fears are now justified and the Finance Member has presented very clearly two alternatives to the Assembly viz.: reduction of Provincial contributions and a decent surplus on an 18d. ratio basis and non-reduction of Provincial contributions and a deficit on the 16d. ratio basis. The whole of the jugglery involved in this presentation of the two alternatives has been exposed on several occasions by some of our leading exponents of financial questions and yet Sir Basil Blackett wants to trade upon an average man's general ignorance of these questions. He knows that the Assembly, constituted as it is at present, contains many members who are innocent of any knowledge with regard to Currency and exchange problems and he must have counted upon this ignorance to get support for his favourite ratio through the plausible alternatives he has placed before the Assembly. Ignorance with regard to such questions on the part of the ordinary layman is not a crime; but it is surely essential on the part of representatives of the people when they are confronted with such grave issues as are likely to affect the future progress of the country that they should at least follow the opinion of those of their own people who have studied these questions and are in a position to give a lead to the country rather than follow in the wake of the Finance Member of the Government or his henchmen who represent a system which has made itself notorious by blunders of a colossal character in the past which have involved the country in losses of crores of rupees. Our representatives must clearly make it known to the Finance Member that the game of presenting such alternatives has been played out and that nobody will now be taken in by such juggleries of the Budget.

THE MYTH OF SURPLUSES.

The fundamental question is whether the Indian Budget has really got any such surpluses. The British press both in England and in this country expects the Indian people to fall down on their knees and offer incense at the feet of the Finance Member for the very supreme feat of balancing the Budget and giving surpluses after the debacle of a few years back. The Finance Member might have deserved all these thanks and "Puja," had there been any substantial reality behind these so-called surpluses. But these surpluses are a huge myth. They are merely an index to the fact that the country is taxed much more heavily than either what is necessary or what it can bear. The war-time taxation has been kept up, increasing the revenue, as Sir Harisingh Gour pointed out, from rupees 76 crores to 151 crores within the last few years. After the revenue has been thus increased with the help of war-time taxation, attempts are made to prove that the country is getting prosperous. This prosperity is a mirage and several Provincial Finance Members have treated it so, but only Sir Basil Blackett professes his belief that the country is genuinely getting more prosperous and that there was prosperity during the course of the last years. Take away the surplus taxation, place India on a basis of taxation which can be considered reasonable according to the present times and then see whether there are any surpluses left for justifying felicitations to the Finance Member. The late Mr. Gokhale in one of his illuminating speeches in 1904, in the then Imperial Council observed very well that the fact that huge surpluses had flown themselves year after year for six years in succession proved conclusively that the level of taxation had been fixed much higher than the needs of public expenditure required or the circumstances of the country justified. The speech which he made then might well have been made at the present time, so closely analogous are the circumstances and so similar are the grounds of protest which he raised. Just as the present period was preceded by times of stress and storm which required a higher expenditure and a higher level of taxation, the period when Mr. Gokhale made his protest against recurring surpluses was also preceded by a period of exceptional storm and stress, "the failing Rupee, and the failing opium, causing the Finance Member the utmost anxiety and giving him practically no rest." The expenditure once raised has got a curious knack of not coming down and it has to be met by taxation, which also cannot, for the same reasons, be brought down. Mr. Gokhale very well urged "nothing to my mind can be more indefensible than to raise from the people year after year—as has been done for the last six years—a larger revenue than is hairly needed for the requirements of the country." He quoted Lord Cromer from his Financial Statement for 1882-83: "It is of course desirable to estimate for a moderate surplus, but to keep on taxes in order to secure too large surpluses is unjustifiable." India is too poor to enjoy these luxuries and every available surplus has to be utilised to bring down the level of taxation.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

If raising of surpluses was wrong in 1904, it is still more wrong in 1927, when an iniquitous policy is tried to be bolstered up through the instrumentality of these surpluses which will be utilised on the one hand in giving a sop to the different Provinces and on the other in creating division amongst the people who are opposed to the 18d. ratio. Sir Purshotamdas showed in his speech the whole hollowness of the Provincial Contribution observing that the money now to be distributed was taken from the poor agriculturists twenty times more under a policy which Gladstone once described has the *Law to Force* and that any Provinces which thought that it was receiving a gift from the Central Government was labouring under a very wrong impression. An assurance is necessary from the Finance Member that the whole of the remitted portion of the Contributions will be utilised by Ministers in the Transferred Departments and not taken up for the Reserved Departments of the different Provincial Governments. There is another matter also which should be brought to the notice of the public that while there is so much tall talk and so many romantic visions of giving peace and plenty to what are known as nation-building departments through the remission of these contributions, it is forgotten or ignored that the agriculturists and the industrialists will be penalised to the extent of crores of rupees and that this remission of contributions to the extent of about 3 1/2 crores will be a mere bagattelle as compared with those crores. For the last 150 years the Government have starved the nation-building departments with the result that there is neither education nor sanitation in the country worth the name. These hobby-horses are now only trotted forward not because the conscience of the Government has been suddenly awakened, but with a view to prop up the 18d. ratio. Let those members of the Assembly, therefore, who are profuse in their congratulations to Sir Basil Blackett on the remission of Provincial Contributions, take heed that this is not some magical feat performed by him, nor is a miracle. The whole policy of these Provincial Contributions was wrong and should have been righted long before, but the way in which it has been attempted to be done is neither a just nor a fair way of dealing with the question.

THE OCTOPUS.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have well suggested that the so-called loss, which Sir Basil Blackett fears is a result of reversion to the 16d., can be met by suspension of the Debt redemption scheme for a year or two and using these funds to meet the deficit. Some of us are still simple minded enough to congratulate the Finance Member and even sometimes His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the Military expenditure being brought down to rupees 55 crores! I cannot understand either the reason or the occasion for such congratulations. For one thing even the Inchcape Committee presided over by such a shrewd businessman as Lord Inchcape recommended a reduction of the military expenditure to rupees 50 crores. Lord Inchcape is a big British businessman and he would not recommend any measures which would directly or indirectly weaken the foundation of British rule. There should be no fear felt, therefore, at the reduction of the military expenditure to rupees 50 crores. Instead of this being done even this fixing of the military expenditure at rupees 55 crores is expected to rouse feelings of cordial approval and felicitations. Not only that but the speech of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Finance Member appear to show that if there are two or three more surplus years the military budget will at once take a bigger jump instead of showing any sign of reduction. The Military Octopus is the right arm of the Empire which is itself the commercial octopus of the world and the Empire cannot allow any reduction in the military expenditure in this country as long as Great Britain feels that India is kept under by force of arms. The feeling again will continue as long as India is kept in a state of tutelage and surveillance and asked to rest satisfied with mock and sham reforms and manipulations in the reforms are to be made at intervals of 10 years or so at the bidding of the mother of Parliaments.

MILLOWNERS' IN MEETING.

The Bombay Millowners' Association had their annual show day on Thursday last. Their annual meeting is conducted in a very peaceful atmosphere and so smooth and undisturbed are the feelings that even the sins of ommission and commission of the Government were referred to by the Chairman with quite a remarkable detachment and aloofness! The cotton textile industry has been passing through a terrible period of storm and stress and yet the Government of India in the face of opposition from all over the country are bent upon foisting upon the Statute book the Currency Bill which will saddle the country with an 18d. ratio which, as Mr. Geddes remarked, will very adversely affect the cotton manufacturing industry. Not only that, but the report of the Cotton Tariff Board which was appointed on the insistent demand of the cotton textile industry, though submitted to the Government since the last one month has not yet seen the light of the day. If the grievances of the Millowners were so genuine and so urgent that the immediate appointment of the Tariff Board was necessary, the delay in the publication of its report for so long a time and practically taking one more year for adopting necessary action is simply scandalous. And yet there was not a word of condemnation said at the meeting of the Millowners with regard to this position!

THE FUTURE OF BANKING.

The speech of the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna at the annual general meeting of the Central Bank of India was a very comprehensive one reminding the reader of important and pregnant speeches made by Chairmen of Principal British Banks which may almost be said to set the pace for bankers all over the country and to give the lead not only to England but to several other countries in the matter of finances generally. The problems before the country at present are more related to finances than to any other subject and it may safely be said that the action of our readers and public institutions at this important juncture will affect the future of India to a large extent. If our leaders and representative institutions make mistakes with regard to some of the financial problems before us the future of the country will be jeopardised, but if they give the right lead the country also will set forward on the road leading to progress. The Government interference affecting adversely all such questions has not to be ignored but I believe that if our people stand shoulder to shoulder and co-operate with each other in shaping the policy of the country the Government interference will not be able to checkmate them for ever. Government may retard but cannot stop the progress. Sir Phiroze Sethna endorses the general view of the country with regard to the ratio question. The proposals of the Government with regard to the Reserve Bank have not as yet been considered and discussed by our representative institutions and it is because of that that the views of Sir Pheroze Sethna are specially to be welcomed as they will play an important part in shaping the general opinion of the business community. He shows how the proposals of the Government are more or less hybrid in their nature and are not likely to be suitable to the peculiar Indian conditions. "As regards note issues and reserves the Government scheme adopts the American system but as regards the creation of capital and constitution of the Board of Management and the scope of the business of the Bank throws that system overboard and resorts to a phantastic device as if the object was to give the Government a preponderating voice in the management and to compensate the Imperial Bank in respect of any losses by the cancellation of existing arranagements." The value and importance of any such banking scheme is great if it will conduce to the progress and growth of the existing banking institutions and lead to the formation of new banks and new bank branches in the country. The extremely backward condition of India so far as banking is concerned will be seen from the fact that while we have got not more than half a dozen Indian banks with only a few branches for each and about 150 branches for the Imperial Bank, the United States of America can boast of nearly 30,000 commercial banks including their branches. Judged by this standard the new Government scheme does not promise to be either a fruitful or a useful one. Sir Phiroze Sethna, occupying the responsible position of Chairman of our biggest Indian Bank, observed in his speech that the Provisions of the Bill concerning the management and business of the Bank appeared to be such that indigenous banks felt that if the Bill was passed the banking business of the country would be monopolised between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank and that the indigenous banks would be "hampered and crippled by the competition of a bounty-fed institution as the Imperial Bank is and will continue to be." All our commercial institutions will be busy considering this important Bill as soon as the Legislative Assembly completes its session and the Currency question is settled once for all and it is therefore important that the Central Bank of India should get the speech of Sir Pheroze C. Sethna printed and distributed widecast as it is full of thoughts and important suggestions.

ONE RUPEE CUT IN EDUCATION GRANT.

MOTION CARRIED IN PUNJAB COUNCIL

LAHORE, Mar. 10.

In the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, Mr. Afzal Haq's cut of one rupee from the grant to the education department to discuss the Government policy regarding compulsory primary education was supported by non-official members from all sides of the House and all parties were united in demanding more rapid and extensive application of compulsion in all districts of the province and increasing the rate of literacy in schools more expeditiously than Government had hitherto done.

Mr. Afzal Haq pressed his amendment and it was carried.

The total demand under Education (Transferred) less one rupee was then put to vote and carried.—A. P.

SHIVAJI TER-CENTENARY

DATE OF CELEBRATION IN DISPUTE

POONA, Mar. 9.

The Vice-President, Bharat Itihass Sanshodak Mandal, Poona sends the following:—

It has been announced through the columns of a Bombay paper that several gentlemen of Bombay have decided to commemorate the Ter-Centenary of the Birth of Shivaji from the 1st to the 10th of May, 3rd being the principal day. It is difficult to understand how this date has been promulgated; as neither the Ter-Centenary year nor the birth date of Shivaji falls on May 3rd 1927. There is no scholar of note nor any authoritative book which can be quoted in support of this date.

For the last two years Shivaji's birth date is being celebrated in and out of Maharashtra on Phalgun Vaddya 3rd and this year also, following the lead of real researchers the celebrations will be held in different parts of India on the 21st of March. The whole material proving decisively the above date namely 3rd of the dark khalf of Phalguna Shake 1531 i.e. 19th Februry 1630 has been already published under the auspices of the Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandal, (the historical research association) Poona. The accuracy of the above date has been recently confirmed by the Flud of the horoscope of Shivaji in an old manuscript written by a contemporary astrologer Shivaram, in Rajputana. This horoscope has been critically examined and declared reliable by Rai Bahadur Pandit Gouri Shankar Ojha, the Rajputana Scholar and Antiquarian.

In these circumstances the Ter-Centenary of Shivaji's birth should be celebrated in 1939 A.D.—A. P.

SHIVAJI'S BIRTHDATE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It has been announced that several gentlemen of Bomboy have decided to commemorate the Ter-Centenary of the birth of Shivaji from the 1st to the 10th of May, 3rd May being the principal day. It is difficult to understand how this date has been promulgated; as neither the Ter-Centenary year nor the birth date of Shivaji falls on the 3rd of May 1927. There is no scholar of note nor any authoritative book which can be quoted in support of this spurious date.

For the last two years Shivaji's birth date is being celebrated in and out of Maharastra on falgun vadya 3rd and this year also, following the lead of real researchers the celebrations will be held in different parts of India on the 21st of March. The whole material proving decisively the above date viz. 3rd of the dark half of Falguna Shake 1551, that is, 18th February 1630 has been already published under the auspices of the Bharat-Itihas-Sanshodhak Mandal. (The Historical Research Association) Poona. The accuracy of the above genuine date has been recently confirmed by the find of the horoscope of Shivaji in an old manuscript written by a contemporary astrologer Shivram, in Rajputana. This horoscope has been critically examined and declared reliable by Rai Bahadur Pandit Gaurishankar Ojha the Rajputana scholar and antiquarian.

Under these circumstances the Ter-Centenary of Shivaji's birth should be celebrated in 1930 A.D., and not this year if we are to care at all for truth and historical research.—Yours, etc.

K. C. MEHENDALE.
Vice-President, Historical Association
Poona.

March 5.

HALAI MEMONS CELEBRATE "SEPARATION DAY."

PLEA FOR UNITY AND CO-OPERATION

A largely attended meeting of the Halai Memons was held at 11 p.m. on Thursday to celebrate their separation from the Khandwani section which took place a year ago on that day. Mr. Haji Jusab Tyeb Chhapra who presided made a stirring speech and appealed the several sections of the Halai Memon community to be united. At present there are six sections in the Memon community, viz.:—(1) Chotani section comprising about 250 families, (2) Rangari Moholla 350 families, (3) Kolsa Moholla 700 families, (4) Khandwani 150 families (5) Bhavnagri 400 families and (6) Halai Memon Islami section 350. Originally the Khandwani section consisted of 500 families, but owing to some disaffection alleged to have been caused by the leaders of the section 350 families left them as a protest and the Thursday's function was to celebrate that day of separation with resolutions to appeal to the leaders of the other sections to combine and make a common cause for the amelioration of the community as a whole. Among the boons which they proposed to confer upon the community were recounted by the chairman which he said could only be done by unity and co-operation, viz., help during deaths among the poor, monetary assistance to the poor families, giving dowries to the poor, opening of schools for the children of the community, orphanage for their boys and girls, opening of a Musaferkhana and establishment of scholarships for the encouragement of the education among their ambitious boys. The meeting terminated in the early part of the morning.

BANDRA ELECTION DAY

TUMULTUOUS SCENES IN BOOTHS

Hustle and bustle, jostling and jolting, a babel of voices and the blowing of horns and screeching sirens of motor cars are—as tradition dictates—a most necessary accessory to election-day. The 10th of March in Bandra was therefore no exception. A fleet of motor cars, and an army of agents fulfilled the duties of canvassers quite to tradition. In the early hours of daybreak, a large crowd of voters had already assembled before the doors of the polling offices; and from then till 9-30 a.m. voters were bundled in and car loads were rushed in, to fulfill their civic duties. The B. C. D. H. and the Mohamedan wards were full of activity. The excitement and enthusiasm at one time bubbled up and well nigh verged on to a riot. In fact, the Chief Officer had once to clear out from the polling hall of the Mohamedans to prevent a serious fracas. The C. ward took an interesting turn three hours before closing time. For, every vote was challenged and contested. Thus sometimes many a revelation was opened up regarding the "election tactics" employed.

At the first break at 11-30 practically 75 per cent of the citizens had recorded their votes. Consequently the afternoon was not a busy times. The last hour again was utilised in its every minute for harvesting in the voters and making the best of a bad bargain.

DEFECTS IN ELECTORAL ROLL.

Two candidates, Messrs. J. R. Athiade and Shaik M.A., had walk-overs, as their nominations were uncontested.

Out of the 6000 voters just over one half exercised their franchise. In this connection it may be pointed out that several and rather flagrant errors and defeats were discovered in the electoral roll. Though the blame may not wholly rest on the Municipality who had notified the public about the compilation of the roll, yet the Board have in many cases not altered or deleted the names of persons wrongly registered or the deceased.

At 6-30 p.m. the voting for the triennial election (1927-30) closed and the sealed boxes were taken to the Municipal Hall for scrutiny.

At the meeting of the Board, the following were appointed scrutinizers (1) Dr. P. A. Dias, (2) Mr. S. S. Naik, (3) Mr. S. G. Tendulkar. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Leo Rodrigues, several other councillors were deputed to assist.

The midnight chime announced the end of the scrutiny as well as the knell of the unsuccessful candidates. Garlanding and cheering was indulged in by the constituents fo H. ward. Messrs. Leo Rodrigues and Hiralal Dessi were straight off decked with flowers as soon as their success was known.

Out of 23 elected members, 4 are reserved for Mohamedans. The remaining 17 are distributed thus, 11 Catholics, 5 Hindus and 1 Parsi. The peoples party have suffered by the exit of the Tendulkar brothers, and Mr. L. G. Fernandes. The selection of the Presidentship will therefore lie from among the bureaucratic party.

MOTOR CYCLISTS ON WORLD TOUR

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

Two motor cyclists who are on a world tour, arrived in Calcutta yesterday.

They have upto now covered 9,600 miles. Leaving Birmingham on August 30 last, they have travelled through Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Hungary, Turkey and passed through Sinai to Egypt.

They have been for fourteen days in India and seen two thousand miles from Bombay to Hardwar and thence to Calcutta.

After staying at Calcutta for a week, they will proceed to Rangoon to see the land of the pagodas and then go to the Malayas, Java, Australia and Tasmania, doing nearly 36,000 miles by road.

In Belgrade they had the amusing experience of being arrested on the suspicion of being spies. While they were being escorted to the police station, they were shot at by the sentries.—Free Press.

AIR LEAGUE OF INDIA

KARACHI, March 10.

At the first meeting of the provisional committee of the Air League of India held last evening at Karachi, preliminary arrangements were made to start the work of the league. The following office-bearers were elected:—Sir M. De P. Webb, Chairman, Mr. A. Duguid A. F. C. Hon. Secretary and Mr. Gidumal Fatechand, Hon. Treasurer.—A. P.

Joymati's life-story is a glorious chapter of the history of Assam and presents a vivid picture of passive resistence and satyagraha of which we hear so much in these days.—Free Press.

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INDIAN TO LEAD LEAGUE DEPUTATION

SIR P. SETHNA'S RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

GOVT. PRESS FOR DIVISION AND DEFEAT.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, in moving the resolution, in the Council of State on Wednesday, recommending "to the Governor-General-in-Council to appoint an Indian of suitable rank and qualifications to be the Leader of the Delegatio nrepresenting India at the next session of the Assembly of the League of Nations and similarly at subsequent sessions thereof", said:

I make no apology for bringing forward this resolution once again. I do so because the issue it raises is of great moment to the status of India in the Councils of the Empire and I deem it a duty to the country to bring it forward again and again, until Government are persuaded to admit the principle that the Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations should be led by an Indian and the wishes of the House and of the country at large be thereby respected. I first brought forward this motion exactly three years ago on 10th March 1924. Government were most sympathetic in their reply. The then Law Member Sir Mohamed Shafi said:

"The Government of India fully recognise that the wish expressed in the resolution which has been moved by my Honourable friend Mr. Sethna is natural. The Government of India fully recognise that fact, and the House may rest assured that the proposal will receive the most careful consideration of the Government of India when the time for appointment arrives."

On his assurance I withdrew the resolution. We expected something would be done in response to our request, but the Delegation in 1924 was not led by an Indian gentleman, and the same was the case also in 1925. It therefore became necessary for me to move the same resolution once again which I did on 17th February of last year. On that occasion as well Government expressed their fullest sympathy.

LAW MEMBER'S ASSURANCE.

Let me quote the words of the Honourable the present Law Member.

Mr. Das said:—

"All that I can say to him is that since he moved that resolution in, I believe, March 1924, the Government have been giving very serious consideration to it, and I am afraid I am not in a position to-day to make any definite statement as to what the Government propose to do with reference to that resolution, but the Government hope, this year at any rate, to be able to make an announcement before very long as to how far Government can give effect to the proposal at the next session of the Assembly. I can only repeat what my predecessor said on the last occasion in March 1924, that the Government recognise the wish, have the fullest sympathy with the motion, and subject to what I have said as regards the constitutional position, they have every sympathy with the motion, and though I am not in a position now to accept the motion because, as I have said, it is still under very serious consideration and no definite decision has been arrived at, we do not propose from the point of view of the Government to oppose that resolution."

After this assurance, we fully expected we would not be disappointed any longer.

Government for the first time last year appointed as many as three Delegates and three Substitute Delegates. They appointed two Indian Delegates and two Indian Substitute Delegates, in all four Indians out of a total six. That is as it should be so far as numbers are concerned. What we further insist upon is that the Leader must be an Indian.

LAW MEMBER'S ADMISSION.

Government announced the personnel in the beginning of July. The announcement which the Hon'ble the Law Member had promised was made made at the meeting of the Council of State on August 24th. Let me remind this Honourable House that Sir Mohamed Shafi had stated that no one had ever been actually appointed the Leader of the Indian Delegation, but in the same breath he told the then Council that as a matter of practice the British Member has acted as the Leader because of his position and of his qualifications. The present Law Member does not say that there is no Leader, he admits there is one.

After quoting the statement of the Law Member made on August last, Sir P. C. Sethna proceeded: "It is a strange irony of fate that the most sympathetic consideration of this question by Government has borne fruit not in its acceptance but in the announcement of a policy which is a direct negation of the policy advocated and urged by this Honourable House and sympathised with by the Government of India. In other words, the wishes of this House are to count for naught, and the Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations is to continue to be led by a non-Indian.

If the suggestion is that the Indian leader of the Delegation, while considering and discussing position of foreign policy will be blind to and will not stoutly or sufficiently safeguard, the interests of the British people, that again, I say is a suggestion which is quite unfair or unwarranted. But Sir, I do not think, any such suggestion is intended. Indians in high places have always been fair and just; they have always been as zealous of the interests of the British people, as of those interests were those of their own countrymen, some of our Extremist friends have sometimes said that they are over-zealous. There is therefore absolutely no fear whatever that if the Delegation is led by an Indian, the national or Imperial interests of the British people will in any way suffer.

The Hon'ble the Law Member rightly said in his statement that under the present constitutional arrangements, the Secretary of State for India is responsible for our foreign policy and International relations. No one has disputed the Secretary of State's right and he has therefore the last word in the matter of the appointment of the Leader, but what we respectfully urge upon the Seretary of State through the Government of India, is, that his instructions can as well be carried out by an Indian as by a Britisher and by respecting Indian sentiment in this matter, he will help to bring India and England closer together."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society (Bombay Auxiliary) was held on Thursday evening at the Wilson College Hall, Rev. R. B. Douglas presiding.

Mr. R. A. Adams presented the report of 1926, which showed that Rs. 14,381 were spent on the production of the copies of the Scriptures, Rs. 7,945 towards the payment of col porteurs and Rs. 954 for Biblewomen. Rs. 13,097 were received for the sale of scriptures and Rs. 12,576 from contribution. The balance of their financial need was met by the London Committee. The report was adopted and office bearers for the current year were elected. Rev. J. R. Drummond and Rev. W. Carrey then addressed the meeting which terminated with the prayer by the chairman.

COMRADE "SAK'S" ADDRESS TO BOMBAY WOMEN

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, addressed a meeting organised by the women of Bombay on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Saklatwala speaking in Gujarati said that the people all over the world including India had reached such a stage as made the entry of women in public life absolutely necessary. The enfranchisement of women had proved much useful to the world at large and it had been experienced that women representative on public bodies and institutions of the Government of a country considered the questions coming before those bodies more from the point of view of the nation's wealth and prosperity than men who decided all questions only on their financial merits. It was high time, the women of India—a large majority of whom were yet quite ignorant of everything but their home—were made to realise their responsibilities are other than merely domestic and were encouraged to take greater part in civics and politics.

SOCIALISM EXPLAINED.

Mr. Saklatwala then explained at length and in details the principles of socialism simple, homely language, Socialism, he said, did not stand for violence or robbery or plundering the poor as the "pindharis" did as a criminal race and the directors and agents of joint stock concerns did as a legalised profession. Socialism stood for equity in society. Human beings created in the world were made of the same flesh and blood and the needs of all so far as nature was concerned were equal. But the greedy spirit of a few who wanted to hoard money for themselves and who wanted to be superior to others brought a calamity on many and deprived them of their bare needs. It was because of a few people's desiring to control others that the society was construed on a wrong inequitable basis, and was divided into classes. Socialism did not for a moment want to make life miserable. On the contrary it wanted all to lead a happy comfortable life and to live according to one's own taste.

Mr. Saklatwala then narrated his experience of the sad plight of women workers in India, and speaking of the wonderful work Miss Ansuya Bahen has been doing among the workers in Ahmedabad, he said he had not come across such an able and enthusiastic trade union organiser even in Europe.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for the speaker and the President.

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£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 30,000 letters from satisfied users in less than two years, which are open to inspection.

26167.—I am a hospital sister, but owing to my health I am unable to carry on my duties. Yeast-Vite has done me considerable good. I have gained 5lb. in a few weeks.

24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate, and paved the way to health and happiness.

24111.—Mr. B. S.R.N., C.S., M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness,) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

25333.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

25334.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast-Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

20041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

20643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19997.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured, I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

10080.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity, I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

10335.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver caused by life in the engine room at sea.

1833.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

10359.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

10220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18307.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and "pleurisy." I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

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Headache, Neuralgia, etc., in 5 minutes

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Mr. K. L. Panjabi, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr. A. W. W. Macke, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Motabhai Sunderrav Jayakar to act as Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr. R. M. Maxwell, proceeding on leave.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, on return from deputation, to be Political Agent, Bhor, vice Mr. H. F. Ball.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I. C. S., on return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr. K. L. Panjabi, reverting.

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. A. Master, proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, on return from deputation, to do duty temporarily as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Sholapur, and thereafter to act as District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Mr. G. Davis, Acting District Judge, Ahmedabad, granted, with effect from the 12th April, 1927, leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for one year, two months and twenty days.

Mr. Mhammad Ali Abdul Maujid, Acting Registrar of the Court of the Resident at Aden an ex-officio Assistant to the Resident, Aden, to be a Magistrate of the First Class for and in the district of Aden.

Mr. R. S. Bavdekar, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from the date of relief, leave on average pay for four months.

Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 8th October, 1927, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for five months and sixteen days combined with leave on half average pay for one year five months and twenty-two days.

Mr. R. W. H. Davies, is granted, with effect from 27th March, 1927, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for four months.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, on completion of his special duty, to be Collector of Nasik, vice Mr. C. H. Bristow.

Mr. J. A. Gueizelar, I.M.D., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Panch Mahals, during the absence on leave of Major R. G. Ives, I.M.D.

SWAMI PRAKASHANANDA DEAD

A LOSS TO SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION ORDER

The sudden passing away of Swami Prakashananda, the head of the Vedanta Society of San Francisco in California, on the 19th ult. at the age of fifty-three years will be noted with great sorrow. He was one of the foremost disciples of Swami Vivekananda. He was a devoted and untiring worker of the Ramkrishna Mission. In April of 1906 he was deputed to assist the Swami Trigunatita in conducting the Vedanta Society of San Francisco and used to hold regular classes and lectures in its own quarters, known as the Hindu Temple. After the tragic death of the Swami Trigunatita, in 1915, he took charge of the Hindu Temple, which under his guidance has grown steadily in importance and usefulness. Towards the end of 1915, Swami Prakashanada was an important speaker at the Congress of Religious Philosophies held in connection with the Panama Exposition. He also delivered lectures on Buddhism in his capacity as the Vice-President of the International Buddhistic Congress.

After strenuous labours in the West he came on a visit to India about the end of 1922 and again returned to America in the middle of the next year.

Giving away the prizes to the boys of the Oriental Seminary, Calcutta on Saturday afternoon at the school premises on the occasion of the Founder's Day celebration of the institution, the Hon. Mr. B. Chakravarti, Minister incharge of education, referred to the various educational problems of the country and emphasised on the need of having all efforts to provide primary education to all the pupils of the country.—Free Press.

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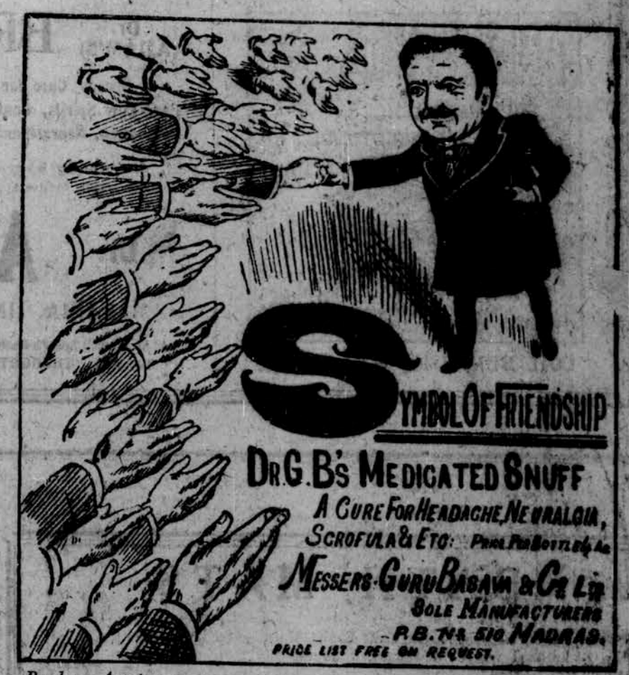
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